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to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to etal, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square intimes for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. vania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soare authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finanmittee, but are not responsible for any of the of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS V LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

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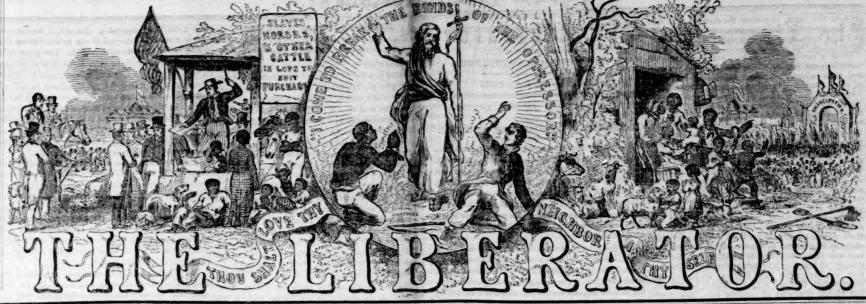
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Depot for

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with bell."

The free States are the guardians and essen tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and con-

stables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must scalk in it. To this point the public mind

and must scale in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

VOL. XXVII. NO. 18.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1373.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

## REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Honesdale Democrat. ABOLITION AND ANTI-SLAVERY. Wandell Phillips, in a speech delivered on the

adel Phillips, in a speech delivered on the just at the Disanion Convention held in Wor-Mass, said that 'the dissolution of the Union marily an anti-slavery measure.' We do not whether Mr. Phillips intended to use the 'anti-slavery,' and whether he did or not so particular difference with the article we are about to write, for it is the broad assawhich we wish to deny, and the difference on an Abolitionist and an Anti-slaveryite we wish to explain. And the more so from act that the same assertion in substance was a should red times by the Buchanier orators. dred times by the Buchanier orators in their stump speeches throughout the

e contend that Disunion is primarily a of the Abolition party, and not of the Anti-We also contend that the Abolition and ti-slavery are two separate and distinct par-hat the differences between the two are vast, at this very measure of Disunion builds up of the greatest of those differenof slavery, but not by the dissolution of f these States, and who are in favor of ent of that infernal institution, but not atricidal war. And of such are the Anti-party composed. On the other hand, we is those who seek without hesitation to are action their better haddens, deem see are the only means whereby the great can be accomplished, and who blindly think others are and will be futile. Of this latter as the Abolition party; both have the same bject and end in view—the staying and ulti-olishment of slavery—but differ totally as to see all second is burnet. In other words, s of accomplishment. In other words, leating in principle, but widely sundered The motto of the Anti-slavery party is, and burna, now and forever, one and inon party is, 'Liberty first, and Union after-

Abolitionist, spell-bound by his wild fanatidands, and in imagination gazes down through ta of time 'on the broken and dismembered I discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with or drenched with fraternal blood," slaveryite, well-taught in the school of patrious ensign of the republic, now known and throughout the earth, still full high adits arms and trophies streaming in their lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor star obscured, as they float over the sea and a land, and in every wind under the whole

Abolitionist is an over-grown Anti-slaveryite. nature run to rankness—a tree untrimmed.
htti-slaveryite is nature's healthy growth—the rimmed and beautified by the hand of patriotic

mones to the above we would further remark our country is beset by two dangerous political s—the extremes occupying mainly its geo-ical extremities—the Abolition of the far North eating of the far South. But between two, exist two other and the great conserva-parties, the Anti-slavery of the North and the equation of the South, who, by their more rate policy, serve to withstand the severe action extremes, and thus preserve the balance of the cossions of preconceived opinions, they are
ing to a common understanding of principle
icy. When that shall be consummated, the
itutions of the land will be placed on that foundation-the rock of eternal justice, and others abandoned to the shifting sands of de-

### A FIRE-EATER'S MEDITATIONS ON THE ST. LOUIS EMANCIPATION VICTORY.

From the Richmond South, April 11th. From the peculiarity of its situation, two of its is being coterminous with free States, it is natural if Miscouri should be selected as the theatre of experiment of anti-slavery agitation in the Accordingly, for several years past, an anti-party has exhibited itself in the political in Missouri, now in one shape and now in , first with this name and afterward with

in more significant watchword.

Inhidened by an abolition demonstration on the stem flank of the State and the co-operation of is in the territory of Kansas, the emancipation in Missouri, as they now call themselves, have man away the mask, renounced their timid and the policy, and defiantly challenged the slave-direction to the defence of their property. They be-definite operations during the recent session of highstore; but the prompt and bold resistance only the Southern party, at the suggestion of by the Southern party, at the suggestion of rr, a native of Virginia, disconcerted their

and defeated their movement.

The mite adverse vote of the legislature, the anticon the adverse vote of the legislature, the anticon the adverse vote of the legislature, the anticon party in Missouri have taken an appeal to the
pl. In the recent numicipal election in St.

is, maneipation was the issue which determined us, enancipation was the issue which determined contest, and the result is the success of the anti-try party by a plurality vote of fifteen hundred! Now, some stupid individual will say, 'all this was nothing. It is a joke, a hoax,' this abolition maph in the capital of a first-class slave State. The may be certain people in the South to whom significant an event is a matter of no interest or non amusing little incident over which they noy a quiet chuckle. It is not so regarded

the abolitionists of the North.

It is not the state of t discrimination of the aggressive movements are abolitionists in the North. It is a victory parallel for them—it is a deplorable defeat is fleretofore abolitionism has been content to the expansion of slavery, and the South has been expansion of slavery, and the South has been expansion of slavery. This is south the south has been expansion of slavery and the South has been expansion of slavery. heoatestible triumph on a distinct issue in the Hofa Southern State. This is the first time slavery artiof a Southern State. This is the first time slavery abon routed in one of its own strongholds. Think as extra minary an event will be without contained in the stranding of the abolitionists to souther that they can invade the soil of a Southern at with impunity, and may even reckon upon the correct Southern people? Is it nothing for Black publicanism to plant its banner on one of our citadels? Is it nothing for slavery to lose the ell of invincibility, and the South to be bearded ab billied on Southern soil? Is there no signifiate in this indication of an ebbing tide—this first exward step in the march of Southern power? tace in this indication of an ebbing tide—this first backward step in the march of Southern power?

Will the example provoke no more audacious aggression, and invite no imitation?

Here and there one may find a dull, indifferent; or interested observer, who will answer all these inquiries in a spirit of unruffled satisfaction—who will affirm that the defeat of Fremont settled the slavery controversy, quieted agitation, and rescued the South from the danger of future attack! Is that the reply of sensible and honest men—quick to discern and prompt to repel the approach of the enemy?

and conducting herself in a manner entirely unbe-coming one of the gentler sex. We suspected from the beginning, when we first saw her name an-nounced, that time would reveal one of two things,

and conducting herself in a manner entropy mosecoming one of the gentler ex. We suspected from
the beginning, when we first saw her name announced, that time would reveal one of two things,
or both, viz.: that she was either some poor crazy
finate for a woman, who had escaped from the guardiamehip of her friends, or, an emissary of the Abditionists. We inclined to the last-named opinion,
and the developments and discoveries made by our
friends in Sunter confirm its correctness. Her masealine deportment affords just ground for suspecting
that Mrs. Emerson to all, but a great deal more
than she appears to be. If she will only pay us a
visit in Columbia, we promise she shall be treated
with all the honors due to her real sex and designs;
and we trust that this 'strong-minded woman 'may
take her final departure from our State before
this is done.

From the Sunter Watchman.

TO THE INTENDANT AND COLULI OF THE TOWN OF
SIXTEMEN.—AS Secretary of a Committee, for
investigating the character and designs of a certain
Mrs. Emerson, who lectured in this place Wednesday evening last, and was regarded with suspicion,
by some of our most worthy and respectable citizons, having been appointed to make a report of the
proceedings of said Committee to your homorable
body, so that you might act in regard to the said
Mrs. Emerson as should seem proper to you under
the circumstances, I begin have been concluded, and the after performance of examining
heads commenced, informed Mrs. Emerson of the
injurious reports have performance or examining
heads commenced, informed Mrs. Emerson of the
circumstances, I see Joans on the lecture, or rather
treade of abuse against Southern leadies had been concluded, and the see that the substitutions—openly afvoread commenced, informed Mrs. Emerson of the
injurious reports and to be a substitutions—openly afvoread commenced, informed Mrs. Emerson of the
injurious reports and the safety proper to you under
the circumstances, I see Joans the proper to you will
demanded, as an act clusion the Committee, in a respectful manner, asked that she would allow them to search her bag-gage, remarking that if she were really guilty, the community ought to know it; but if, on the other

## SELECTIONS.

SOUTH CAROLINA TERROR-STRICKEN.

South Carolina has had yet another grief heaped upon her head before her tears for the loss of Brooks, the worthiest of her sons, are dry upon her cheeks. The terrors of the arm of her champion, while yet in the fiesh, were not enough to save her from the machinations of her distant foes, and, now that he rests from his labors, they come and now that he We would call attention to the following, from the Sumter Watchman of March 25th. Our readers will doubtless remember having read of the appearance of 'Mrs. Emesson, the strong-minded woman,' in various localities in our State, delivering lectures, and conducting herself in a manner entirely unbest of the purpose of the ing inroad in the Report of a Committee, raised for the purpose, to the authorities of the town of Sum-ter, copied with prefatory remarks by The Columbia Times. It seems that an individual, wearing the dress of a woman, and bearing the name of Mrs. Emerson, has been delivering lectures on phrenology and physiology, as we infort from the context, who

gage, remarking that if she were really guilty, the community ought to know it; but if, on the other hand, she were innocent, it was important that her innocence should be made apparent.

Upon her hesitating, and urging the great amount of trouble she would be exposed to, in overhauling all of her baggage, the Committee offered to recompense her for the inconvenience she was put to, provided, upon a thorough search, the suspicions and entarges alleged against her should appear entirely without foundation.

Finding there was no way in which she could avoid an investigation, she at length consented to a search. Accordingly the Committee followed her to her hotel, where, upon an examination of her effects, they found matter which fully corroborated their worst suspicions. Upon inspection of her papers, they came to the conclusion that she was a philanthropist of the Madame Beecher Stowe order; and that her mission among us, if for no worse purpose, was to collect material for a work similar to Uncle Tom, we could not wonder at any severities of suppress, was to collect material for a work similar to Uncle Tom's Cabin.

A town of the Madame Beecher Stowe order; and that her mission among us, if for no worse purpose, was to collect material for a work similar to Uncle Tom, we could not wonder at any severities of suppression to which they might resort.

The Committee, 'wet and wearied,' as they pathetically and parenthetically tell us, 'having been caught in a shower, while going from the lecture-way to the head of the purpose of writing a second Uncle Tom, we could not wonder at any severities of suppression to which they might resort.

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A list of correspondents was discovered, which the control of the correspondents was discovered, which the control of the control o

raised by this latest discovery! And great must be the perplexity of our Southern brothren whenever they find themselves in the dangerous neighborhood of Northern flounces! As great as that which vexed the last age as to the half of mankind to which the Chevalier d'Eon belonged. We are not competent to suggest a remedy for this bewilderment. But we will merely hint that, as Coroner Connery is likely soon to be relieved from his duties in this city, we could safely recommend him to the authorities of the South as an officer well qualified by nature and experience to conduct the most delicate investigations.

But what a handle will these transactions give to those 'losel scouts,' the Abolitionists, when they

## From the New York Evening Post. AMALGAMATION.

'Mormonism is repulsive enough, but abolitionamalgamationism makes the soul shudder with a
sickening sense of indescribable disgust; and that
the tendency of anti-slavery fanaticism is to ultimate amalgamation, it is idle to deny.'

sented for once to leave our important affairs to take
care of themselves the next day, and to stay until a
train which came by a good deal past noon. For
my own part, I considered that if it were a virtue
in me that I came up to that meeting, it was one of
the kind that is its own reward; so I determined to

We infer from its Italies that the Richmond print has no objection to the amalgamation so common and almost universal at the South, or any other, and almost universal at the South, or any other, except that exceeding rare and almost unknown species which it has particularly specified. The people of this country very well know that there is ten times as much amalgamation under slavery as in the free States. Everybody who has travelled through the Southern States, has seen the evidence of this in the bleached and constantly whitening complexions of the laboring people. Moreover, if we look at the advertisements for runaway slaves in the Southern papers, we often see them described as light-haired, blue-eyed, and able, successfully, without close inspection, to pass themselves for white men and women. What else could be expected from a system which reduces the poor woman to the

men and women. What else could be expected from a system which reduces the poor woman to the absolute dominion of the worst master, young or old, and then excludes her oath or complaint from the burden of the slaveholders' and slave-catchers'

while constantly practising, has the effendery to charge upon others the offence of analgamation!

ANTI-SLAVERY TEA PARTY AT CONCOURD.

(Boston Correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.)

Let me see, what have we been doing since I wrote that to assist at a Tea Party, of an Anti-Slaver brand, at Concord. Baside myself, there were Mr. Garrison, Mr. Phillips, and your late corresponding editor, of whose company I am so find that I seldon travel unless I can persuade him to accompany me. The Tea Party was held in the Town Hall, a large and handsome room, capable of accommodating alarge number of guests. Tables were laid the whole length of the hall, and all the places seemed to be filled up. The entertainment was abundant and segant, and was discussed with apparent satisfaction. The only improvement I could have suggested would have been in the selection of a presiding officer. Passing over many citizens, native and adopted, of the town, your late corresponding editor was invited to take the head of the table—a distinction to which, I must say, I do not read hit title clear. I can be suggested would have been in the selection of a presiding officer. Passing over many citizens, native and adopted, of the town, your late corresponding editor was invited to take the head of the table—a distinction to which, I must say, I do not read hit title clear. I was a proper time, Mr. Phillips was called upon, and made a speech which seemed to content his auditions. I rather think the New York Observer was in the sual flings at our glorious Union, and it our view, judicious and pradent ministers and churches. Mr. Garrison also made a speech in the same strain, which, I lament to say, seemed to find a response from the numerous and, apparently, respectable and the sual flings at our glorious Union, and to our view in the sual flings at our glorious Union, and it our view in the sual flings at our glorious Union, and to our view in the sual flings at our glorious through the course, the sual flings at our glorious thin, and to

But what a handle will these transactions give to those 'losel scouts,' the Abolitionists, when they read of them? Will they not say—a pretty state of society which can thus be disturbed by the lecture of a woman on physiology or what you please? Are these chivalrous people afraid to have people tell what they see them doing? Are they frightened out of their wits by the sight of extracts from their own papers and copies of their own advertisements? Can lanterns and side-saddles and lists of correspondents frighten the chivalry of South Carolina out of their wits? And, if so, can that be a sound basis on which such a society rests? We are not afraid of any quantity of such rubbish brought into our towns by man or woman from the South.—And when they see Mrs. Emerson driven out of the goodly company of the poets, was one of the party, and shared with us the charming hospitalities of our philosophic host. I cannot, after the manner of too many correspondents, remove the roof of that elegant home, and tell you all about it, and all about what was said and done there, although it would probably give me the best chance I could hit on for being read in the good time coming. It is enough to say that, however it may be at other times, at this particular one it was true, as the poet Lowell says, that 'Concord was not dumb'; and, further, that we not merely had 'Words for the Hour,' but words for a good many consecutive hours. Of course, we kept and the words of the party and they concern. good many consecutive hours. Of course, we kept early hours. Sir Toby Belch would have vouched for us that we went to bed betimes, if he had been The Richmond Enquirer breaks into this excla-cognizant of all the facts. And I hope you will not censure us as lacking diligence in business if we consented for once to leave our important affairs to take

> demand no recompense for it bereafter. From the Milwaukee Democra

absolute dominion of the worst master, young or old, and then excludes her oath or complaint from every court of justice. Here, in the free States, the sanctity of the humblest family is made inviolable by equal laws, and the eath of the poorest woman is heard and regarded against the violence of the proudest and most brutal man who may plot her injury.

Amalgamation is one of the most common, legitimate and repulsive results of slavery. It has become a system at the South, and the institution of concubinage has grown up out of it—an institution not less demoralizing and repulsive to us than the loss demoralizing and repulsive to us than the body of the South presented us with a Vice-President who had given us a lifelong example of this concubinage. Nor should this be a matter of surprise. Was he not a proper representative man of a large portion of the Southern chivalry? This concubinage of the South is fast undermining the institution of marriage, with all its hallowed and harmonizing influences, and is seen alike in the bleaching of the slaves, and in the frightful increase of ceilbacy, and of the number of unmarried ladies in that the virtue of chastity among men is there exceedingly rare, and are not surprised that Southern ladies of intelligence should, on this account, as they notoriously do, prefer Northern men for husbands, and that prudent mothers there should desire to send their sons to Northern schools, because, as they often say, their domestic habits are here so much better guarded than they can be on the plant the virtue of chastity among men is there exceedingly rare, and are not surprised that Southern talk-master who might send a U.S. Marshall the virtue of chastity among men is there decreased in that the virtue of chastity among men is the escapedingly rare, and are not surprised that Southern talk-master who might send a U.S. Marshall the virtue of chastity among men is there decreased in that the virtue of chastity among men of the south the security of the slaves, lamp the fact that the enactment as that ever be made practically applicable within her limits. If the Georgia master get

It appears that on the return of Charlotte to Kentucky, the owner of one slave had risen \$300 on the price stipulated for his freedom. This proved a discouragement to her. She hopes this spring to secure her son's liberty. Mr. Kilbourne, who has kindly assisted Charlotte in providing the papers and other means to aid her noble object, is Mayor of the city of Keokuk. In his letter to Mr. Lincoln, he states some facts for the information of coln, he states some facts for the information of those who contributed to the benevolent object in this vicinity. This took place last summer. He wrote that Charlotte arrived there safe with her ons-in-law.

The families, wives and children of Charlotte's

The families, wives and children of Charlotte's two sons-in-law, were among those emancipated by Miss Gordon. One of them has five children, and the other three. Hence Charlotte's desire to purchase their husbands first, so that they could support their families, and perhaps contribute something towards purchasing her son, who has no family.

She paid for one of them \$1300, and for the other \$1000; she expected to emancipate them for \$1000; she expected to emancipate them for \$1000 each, but the owner of Walker advanced \$300. He told Charlotte that he did not wish to part with him at all, and when Walker left, he told him if he would return and sell himself to him, he would give him \$1,500.

They are noble looking men, and appear well and remarkably intelligent. I venture to say that Charlotte and these men and their families were yesterday the happiest people in all the land. The men were overjoyed. They came to my office soon after they arrived with Charlotte and their wives and children, and their expressions of gratitude for the land their desirable and their wives and children, and their expressions of gratitude for the children, and their expressions of gratitude for the kind Providence which had secured their freedom and restored them to their families, was interesting

and restored them to their families, was interesting and affecting.

Charlotte is a wonderful woman for one in her position. What a work she has done! She is remarkable for her energy, good judgment, business qualifications, and above all, ardent piety. She has a remarkable memory. She can give the name and place of residence of almost every person she called upon in the Est, and her heart overflows with expressions of gratifult to them all. It was a with expressions of gratitude to them all. It was a noble charity that provided her with the means to accomplish this noble work.

accomplish this noble work.

There seems now to remain but one thing to make their happiness complete, and that is the freedom from bondage of Charlotte's own son. The large price demanded for him, and the \$300 advance on Walker, will for a time at least delay his emancipation. Charlotte has some six or seven hundred dollars for this object. I hope she may raise the remainder.

remainder.
Charlotte says she was very kindly treated by all her old friends in Kentucky, except her old mistress. Brother, Massa Joel. He (a minister of the Gospel?) charged Charlotte with influencing his sister to emancipate her slaves, and thereby rob him of at least \$20,000, as he would have come into possession of them if his sister, who he said was no better than a robber, had remained and died there. Charlotte said she told him that her old mistress was honest, and would have a high seat in Heaven, but that she feared for him—she had called to see him, but not to ouarrel—she wanted to come and go in peace—was feared for him—she had called to see him, but not to quarrel—she wanted to come and go in peace—was sorry that he entertained such feelings—that he baptised her, and that they had belonged to the same church, and communed at the same table of the Lord for forty years; and now she told him, 'You covet my liberty, my children, my labor!—Oh, Massa Joel, remember that you and I will soon stand at the bar of God, to render an account of all cover dainers on earth? 'So she save she loft him. our doings on earth.' So she says she left him.
So far as you find it convenient, will you plinform Charlotte's friends in the East of her s

REPORT ON THE DRED SCOTT DECISION. In the New York Legislature, April 9th, the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed to consider and report what measures, if any, the Legislature of New York ought to adopt to protect the constitutional rights of her citizens against the serious and alarming doctrines of the Supreme Court of the United States in the decision of the case of Dred Scott, made an elaborate and able report, which, after stating the various points assumed in that decision, concludes as

The proposition which the majority of the Court laid down in deciding the question legitimately before them—viz., that no man of the African race, descended however remotely from a slave, is a citizen of the United States though born a freeman, and his ancestors for many generations before him also freeman, and though ninety-nine parts out of also freemen, and though ninety-nine parts out of one hundred of the blood which runs in his veins is Anglo-Saxon, and his skin whiter, his heart purer, Anglo-Saxon, and his skin whiter, his heart purer, and his head clearer than those of the judge who outlaws him, and though his father may have fallen in the battle of New Orleans, on the glorious eighth of January, at the call of our Jackson, or his grandfather served with honor, or died in battle under our Washington, is a violation of the sacred principles announced in our Declaration of Independence, hostile to the spirit of our institutions and the age in which we live, a departure from the liberal doctrines which we live, a departure from the liberal doctrines

announced in our Declaration of Independence, hostile to the spirit of our institutions and the age in which we live, a departure from the liberal doctrines of the common law, and opposed to the weight of judicial authority in this country and England.

Your Committee have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that this decision is erroneous and ought to be overruled; that they believe it will be overruled as soon as the free States have their just representation on the bench of that Court.

The attention of your Committee was arrested by a proposition, stated by Chief Justice Taney in the opinion he delivered, as the organ of a majority of the Court, in the following words: 'They (the colored race) had no rights which white men were bound to respect.' Your Committee cannot forbear to characterize this proposition as inhuman, unchristian, atrocious—disgraceful to the judge who uttered it, and to the tribunal which sanctioned it.

The most censurable part of the conduct of these five pro-slavery judges yet remains to be stated, and it is this: The five constitutional questions above stated, which were not involved in the point before the Court for decision, and upon which, in violation of judicial decorum and established precedents, they volunteered opinions, have, within the last two years, become political and party questions, have divided the two great political parties of the country; and that division, unfortunately, has assumed a sectional character. These five judges are all located in the pro-slavery section, and identified with the pro-slavery party. Under such circumstances, if true manly delicacy did not, a decent respect for the feelings and opinions of the friends of free institutions should have restrained them from uttering a single word, not necessary to the decision of the question before them. Yet how widely different was their conduct! They volunteered, against decorum and precedent, to identify themselves and our great National Court with a sectional party, and to bring down the high tribun

themselves and the Court they control, in the front

rank of pro-slavery propagandism, and offensive aggression upon the rights of the free States. Your Committee cannot omit to notice, in this connection, the time selected by these five judges for connection, the time selected by these five judges for taking ground officially with the pro-slavery party of the country. That time was strikingly propitious to protect them from impeachment, and accomplish their purpose. A new pro-slavery, sectional Administration was just being inaugurated, and consequently had the whole patronage of the Federal Government to aid in screening these partisan judges from merited punishment, and produce acquiescence in their ultra pro-slavery, unconstitutional doctrines. The fate of Kansas, too, was then impending, and these doctrines, if carried out, would consign her to the deadly embrace of slavery. Your Committee reluctantly admit the thought that the national ermine was used to cover and effect such an unhallowed purpose; but they have seen too many evidences of the desperate acts to which pro-slavery fanaticism leads men subject to its influence to lay aside the fearful apprehension that our National aside the fearful apprehension that our National

aside the fearm apprenension that our National Court has been brought under its dominion. The Supreme Court of the United States was es-tablished by our forefathers to secure a fair and enlightened exposition of the Constitution; and an independent and impartial adjudication of constitutional questions, and thereby preserve the rights of the several States and the citizens thereof. The in-fluence and power of the Court having now been marshalled on the side of pro-slavery propagandism, and against the rights of the citizens of the free States, it no longer accomplishes the purposes of the institution. The safety and peace of the nation re-quire its reorganization, so as to admit into it a fair and equal representation from the free States, according to the ratio of population between the free and slave States, which can and ought promptly to be done by act of Congress. Until this measure is accomplished, it is manifestly the duty of this State to take and maintain a firm stand against the oncroachments of slavery, and keep this direful evil out of her borders.

To this end, your Committee announce and rec-

ommend the adoption of the proposition that slavery let the consequences be what they may; and in making this declaration, we place the Empire State on the Republican doctrines of 1798, known as the Virginia Resolutions, which were acquiesced in by the great Republican party of that day, and are in

Resolved, That this Assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare that it views the powers of the Fe leral Government as resulting from the compact, to which the States are parties, as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact; as no further valid than they are authorized compact; as no further valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in that compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exer-cise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States, who are the parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.

To carry into effect this proposition, your Committee recommend the adoption of the resolutions herewith presented, and the passage of an act enti-tled. An act to secure freedom to all persons within this State,' herewith also presented.

SANUEL A. FOOT, EDWARD M. MADDEN, M. LINDLEY LEE, JOHN T. HODGEBOOM, JOHN H. WOOSTER, HENRY W. BECKWITH. Albany, April 9, 1857.

Resolved, That this State will not allow slavery Mesoloed, That this State will not allow slavery within its borders, in any form, or under any pretence, for any time, however short, LET THE CONSEQUENCES BE WHAT THEY MAY.

Resoloed, That the Supreme Court of the United States, by reason of the decision of a majority of its

Judges, having identified itself with a sectional and aggressive party, has lost the confidence and respect aggressive party, has lost the confidence and respect of the people of this State. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and is

hereby, respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the respective Governors of the These resolutions were adopted as reported, strik out the declaration printed in capitals, by a vote of 17 to 10 in the Senate, and of 42 to 26 in the House.]

The bill provides in section 1, that no descent, near or remote, from an African, whether slave or free, of any-color, shall prevent any person from becoming a citizen of this State, nor deprive him of the rights of citizenship.
Section 2 provides that every slave brought into

voluntarily or by consent of the owners, shall be free.

Section 3 makes it felony to hold as a slave under any circumstances or for any time, in this State, any person mentioned in the 2d section, and punishes the same by imprisonment for not less than two years, nor more than ten.

From the New York Independent NATIONAL INJUSTICE AND OPPRESSION

If we, as a church and a nation, break justice, if we sacrifice to selfishness the African race at home, this is fatal to our pretended generosity in carrying them the Gospel abroad. God will accept no such sacrifice; it is just robbing Peter to pay Paul. It is trading on stolen capital. We do good to those afar off, but thrust those near at hand down to dition; compound for sins we have a mind to, by se we are not inclined to; conder inhumanity to the Chinese and the Coolies, but rivet the chains upon the slaves, and proclaim the African race at our own doors nothing but chattels and legitimate property. Priest and Levite at home, between Jericho and Jerusalem, Washington and New York, look askance upon the wounded, robbed, bleeding stranger, and pass by on the

Now, in Malachi, as well as Deuteronomy. the Omega of divine revelation as well as the Al-pha, in the Old and the New Testament, God's pha, in the old and the kew lestament, God's fiercest wrath is denounced against such heartless-ness, cruelty, and injustice. 'He shall have judg-ment without mercy that hath showed no mercy.' In the last prediction of a coming Gospel, and of the Saviour as a refining fire, God says, 'I will come near to you to judgment, and I will be a swift witness against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right, not fearing me, saith the Lord of hosts.' 'Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger.' 'I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; and inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of these, ye did it not

Thus the batteries of God's word are closing in upon us. They have been masked batteries, to our stupidity, but our sins develop them, uncover them, and one after another they break forth in an anger of devouring fire, where we thought, forsooth, it was a dead, harmless wall, and proceeded leisurely to build up our fortresses of iniquity, in full range of the guns, inviting their storm, and ourselves putting the match to them. And now we begin to learn why so much is said in the word of God concerning the treatment of strangers. For many years we have been oppressing and torturing a rice of strangers were a second strangers. turing a race of strangers among us, worse than ever Jews were treated, till, even under such crucifixions and cruelties, they have grown to be millions; and now, at this last culminating decision of judicial cruelty and corruption against them, suddenly the great glaring reality of our guilt burns out in the word of God, and the live lightning seems leaping upon it. It was drawn before, as in sympathetic ink, invisible; nobody saw the likeness; suddenly it is brought to the new heat and flame of our transgressions, and the damning demonstration burns out in every page. The curses for the unjust treatment of the stranger come his ing upon us, now that at length all these generations and forms of hitherto undefended oppression are shielded by the Supreme Court of Justice, and pronounced sacred in the constitution, and all these ingenuities of torture, these theories of cruel-ty, and principles of robbery and spoil, are codi-fied, all these inflicted disabilities, persecutions, fied, all these inflicted disabilities, persecutions, tyrannies, exactions, consumptions, deaths, are avowed, boasted, justified, taken up into law, nationalized, as the perpetual policy of the country, on the ground that the African race, whom we thus torture, were made of God to be tortured by us, and have no rights that white men anywhere are bound to respect. This is the bottomless pit of oppression re-opened, and Satan unchained; and this monstrous wickedness gives a tongue of fire to texts that the world till now did hardly know the meaning or the use of. But God knew; and we, on whom the enlightened ends of the world have come, have just placed ourselves in the focus of this convergency of his denunciations; and if we do not speedily put away the evil that

attracts the flame, or reverse the decision that defies the justice of the Almighty, must compel him to let it loose upon us, and shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy.

With a combined Jesuitism, yet narrowness of

reasoning, and facility of unserupulous assumption, and entire absence of moral sense, and exclusion of every consideration of equity, and boldness and wickedness, yet purility of sophistry, such as one would have thought none but the Man of Sin and Son of Perdition ever could have taught his followers, the judge has set a whole race of human beings Son of Perdition ever could have taught his followers, the judge has set a whole race of human beings under the ban of a proscribed color, out of the pale of our sympathy and benevolence, as being a race of strangers, of the African stock, strangers, aliens, negroes, asserted never to have been contemplated in the constitution under any other quality but that of merchandise, but just merely as stuff for cruelty and oppression, stuff to trample on, prolific, self-propagating stuff to make slave-property out of. The decision puts them in the catalogue of strangers, and sets us, on that account, at liberty to maltreat them, to disregard all their rights, to make chattels of them, under that count, at merry to maltreat them, to disregard all their rights, to make chattels of them, under that category of negroes, to oppress, defraud, steal, buy and sell them; and forbids to them even the possibility of bringing any accusation, much less action, against us for such injuries, on the alleged ground that they are not, and cannot be citizens.

respect.

Now this line of argument may overreach man, this tissue of lies may pass current with those who desire to support the iniquity, but it cannot overeach God. And unwittingly it drags this wick-edness into a clear demonstration, in the very presence of God's wrath. For the fact of being the neutron presence of God's wrath. For the fact of being the neutron presence of God's wrath. presence of God's wrath. For the fact of being strangers of a down-trodden race, puts the negroes especially under God's protection, and brings out into view and fastens upon us, in regard to them, his explicit commands to treat them justly, kindly, and to love them as ourselves. So that the very assumption which this judge sets forth as the ground of his decision that receives can have received. possibility of it, and regarded only as property, is of any new slave State into the Union—nor to terminate Slavery quality, that, namely, of a helpless, downtrodden, and strange race, with which God sets them forth as claiming every right, and on the commendation of which he commendate to treat the them forth as claiming every right, and on the ground of which he commands us to treat them with especial benevolence. The obligation of loving the stranger as thyself, doing good to him, sympathizing with him in distress, defending his rights, and protecting him from oppression, was an obligation even of the Levitical law, and even toward pagans, and was re-affirmed and insisted on by the prophets and apostles. And the disregard of the obligation, and the violation of these precepts of mercy and of love toward the stranger, were one great cause of God's retributive wrath upon the or mercy and of love toward the stranger, were one great cause of God's retributive wrath upon the Hebrews themselves, and are so set forth in the indictment of their guilt, and the sentence of their punishment. 'In the midst of thee have they dealt by oppression with the stranger. The people of the land have used oppression and exercised robbers, and have vaved the now and needy was robbery, and have vexed the poor and needy; yea, they have oppressed the stranger wrongfully. And I sought for a man among them that should make up the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land, that I should not destroy it, but I found none. Therefore have I poured out mine indignation upon them. I have consumed them with the upon them ; I have consumed them with the fire of my wrath; their own way have I recom-pensed on their heads, saith the Lord God.' Now there is not a creature under these heavens that can deny, there is not a man in all our coun-

try that does not know, that to treat the negroes in this country, the descendants of the African race, as the Judges of the Supreme Court affirm they as the Judges of the Supreme Court aimm they are to be treated by law, is to oppress the stranger are to be treated by law, is to oppress the stranger or wrongfully. To deprive them of their rights, and treat them as property, is to commit a crime immeasurably greater than that oppression of the stranger for which the whole Hebrew nation were consumed from the land by the fire of God's anger.

Theodone Parker, (should his health be sufficiently for the law, which had for For whereas they were under the law, which had for them its special separations from all other nations, we are under the Gospel, which brings all nations into one brotherhood. separation and of pride that existed, every prejudic of caste and color, and binds us in kindness an of caste and color, and binds us in kindness and love to one race as to another, and to all other races as to ourselves, in Christ Jesus. The obligations of the Gospel are upon us, where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but Christ all and in all. We were ourselves strangers, foreigners, aliens, but we, who were afar off, have been brought nigh by the blood of Christ, and his mercy to us brings us under obligations ten thousand fold greater stranger!

ANOTHER DECISION.

One of the gravest accusations recently brought against us, is that of failing to evince due respect for the Supreme Court of the United States, and to

What is the Slave Power.

What is the Slave Power. receive its recent dicta in the Dred Scott case as law. Those who bring this charge seem to forget that the

evidence of the law. And this evidence is stronger or weaker according to the number and uniformity of adjudications, the union or dissension of the Judges, the solidity of the reasons on which the decisions are the solidity of the reasons on which the decisions are founded, and the perspicuity and precision, with which those reasons are expressed. The weight and authority of judicial decisions depend also on the character and temper of the times in which they are pronounced. An adjudication at a moment when turbulent passions or revolutionary frenzies prevail, deserves much less respect than if it were made at a season propitious to impartial inquiry and calm deliberation.'—Tribuse.

THE OLD CONSTITUTION SUBVERTED.

the New York Evening Post forcibly says :-We feel, in reading the opinions of these men,

Hereafter, if this decision shall stand for law slavery, instead of being what the people of the giving it his political life. institution, is a federal institution, the common patrimony and shame of all the states, those which flaunt

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, MAY 1, 1857.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

ground that they are not, and cannot be, citizens, but aliens, strangers of another race, and therefore the legitimate subjects of our avarice and cruel-these who have been invited to speak are Rev. G. B. fore the legitimate subjects of our avaries and cruely, without any stduts in a court of justice, or any right to justice which any white man is bound to NESS, Rev. Theodone Parker, Wendell Phillips,

of his decision, that negroes can have no rights, but shall be deprived of citizenship, and denied the of any new slave State into the Union—nor to termi-

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

The Annual New ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION will be held in Boston on WEDNESDAY and

motives and the strongest inducements for personal self-sacrifice and individual action-the true friends of freedom can need no importunity to secure, on their part, a thronged attendance at this anniversary, which has uniformly been distinguished for the interest and spirit of its proceedings, and which, in view of the startling events that have transpired since its last cele-

restored.) EDMUND QUINCY, PARKER PILLSBURY, T. W. HIGGINSON, CHARLES L. REMOND, CHARLES C. breaks down every wall of Burleigh, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Fos-TER, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, ANDREW T. FOSS, AARON

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, Rec. Sec.

RULE OF THE SLAVE POWER

The Anti-Slavery struggle was commenced prima than ever rested on the Jews by the law alone, to rily and exclusively with reference to the emancipa-exercise the spirit and perform the duties of this tion of the enslaved descendants of the African race Gospel of love to other strangers. But if, on the very ground of their being strangers to us, and a down-trodden race, we tyrannize over them, expel down-trodden race, we tyrannize over them, expet them, disfranchise them, refuse and deny them the outrights of citizens, what treatment must we ourselves expect from God? We do absolutely compet tation and enforcement? The triumph of the Slave the fire of his retributive justice to devour us. The parable of the foreign servant taking his fellow-servant by the throat, saying, 'Pay me that thou owest,' and in default of payment throwing him into prison, and the punishment awarded for such wickedness, come into view. If God will proceed tools of the Slave Power. What holds at its disposal wickedness, come into view. It does will proceed thus with those who harshly and oppressively exact even a just debt, what must be his dealings with those who deliberately oppress and defraud millions, and so publicly, and in so heaven-defying a manner, assert the right to do this, and wilfully pervert and misinterpret the laws and constitution of their it is true,) that white laborers ought to be reduced to country, for the very purpose of such villany? a state of slavery as well as black ones? The Slave Cursed be he that perverteth the judgment of the stranger! [Rev. George B. Cheever.] Rev. George B. Cheever. What is constantly seeking extension beyond the dominions of this republic, by perfidy, filibustering invasion, and blood and rapine? The Slave Power. What never grows weary, inactive, or despondent,

What is the Slave Power? Not, simply, the four hundred thousand slave-owners at the South; not the judgment of courts is oftener overruled by the people South itself, as a unit on the question of maintaining than that the people is by the verdicts of courts. and perpetuating slavery. It includes, besides these, But the following extract from an opinion given But the following extract from an opinion given a general complicity on the part of the people of the twenty years ago in the highest tribunal of our own North, through constitutional pro-slavery guarantees, better expresses our views on the general sub-lt was given by Justice Platt in our court for the Correction of Errors, in the case of Yates mercial cupidity, or constant intermarriage, or political ansing, and is printed in 9 Johnson's Reports. Mr. Platt said:— The decisions of courts are not law-they are only absorbed as so much working capital by the Slave

The case of Judge Loring has been assigned for onsideration, in the Senate of Massachusetts, for Tuesday next. We have taken no pains to ascertain what is the probability of the passage of an address to the Governor and Council for his removal, by the Legislature; but, remembering that that body is strongly Republican in its political phase, and therefore professedly on the side of freedom-at least to the extent of defending the honor of the State and the rights of its Commenting upon the recent perfidious decision of inhabitants-it ought to be taken for granted that a the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, large majority will be found, both in the Senate and the House, prompt to call for the dismissal of the Slave Commissioner Judge. It is true that a majority of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom the we feet, in reading the opinions of these men, that local political prejudices have gained the mastery of that bench, and tainted beyond recovery the minds of the majority of the judges. The constitutions which they now profess to administer, is not the constitution under which this country has lived for seventy years; it is not the constitution which Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, and the able with the second of instance of the constitution which washington, Franklin and Jefferson, and the able with the second of the constitution which washington. Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, and the able jurists who filled the seats of justice in the calmer days of our republic, recognized; this is not the constitution to which we have so long looked up with reverence and admiration; it is a new constitution, of which we never heard till it was invented by Mr. Calhoun, and which we cannot see adopted by Mr. Calhoun, and which we cannot see adopted by the judges of our federal courts without shame Every vote whereby Judge Loung is allowed to go unwhipped of justice,' and to retain his office with impunity, must cost the Senator or Representative

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN. Grozelier, the artist, has rimony and shame of all the states, those which flaunt with the title of free, as well as those which accept the stigma of being the Land of Bondage; hereafter, wherever our jurisdiction extends, it carries with it the chain and the scourge—wherever our flag floats, it is the flag of slavery. If so, that flag should have the light of the stars and the streaks of running red erased from it; it should be dyed black, and its device should be the whip and the fetter.

Representative Women. Grozelier, the artist, has now in hand a group of Representative Women. Grozelier, the artist, has now in hand a group of Representative Women. Grozelier, the artist, has now in hand a group of Representative Women. Grozelier, the artist, has now in hand a group of Representative Women. Grozelier, the artist, has now in hand a group of Representative Women. Grozelier, the artist, has now in hand a group of Representative Women. Grozelier, the artist, has now in hand a group of Representative Women.

We owe it as a debt of humanity above all constituown Commonwealth as a free and independent State. view of the past, I ask, is there no danger? I regret hind me, Satan—thou art an offence unto me. that gentlemen have travelled out of the way in this discussion, especially the gentleman from Dorchester, people the spirit of our fathers to resist tyranny. It has blasted pledges of a generation. It has lured and captivated by dissimulation. It has prostituted and destroyed the proudest intellect, the most eminent statesman the nation has produced. Why, then, waste words in plaudits to the Union, when it has lation of the slave States, as a mass, compare in en-

freedom are fading and vanishing away, it does not become us, as representatives of a free and intelligent people, to sing anthems to that power which, if father. I then hire a men to preach up and extol the it continues its course, will open the graves of our fathers, and bury the very declaration of liberty they left us.

glory of the father, and to pray to him, and tell him what a great and glorieus and mighty being he is.

enterprise and skill of their people, they have confer-

the area of bondage and oppression.

The gentleman from Abington (Mr. Johnson) compared the Union to a noble ship in possession of pirates. Let me vary the comparison. The Union is the flag-ship of a fleet; each State is an independent craft; they set sail for a mutual object, 'Union and Liberty.' When well out in the gulf stream of Nationality, the flag ship changes her course, and runs up to her mast head the signal of death, the skull and the crossbones! and shall the old ship Massachusetts forever follow in her wake, to the mournful dirge of Slavecall home her Representatives from the Congress of slavery that is now spreading darkness over the

FANATICISM, HERESY, BLASPHEMY.

Henry C. Wright convicted of being a Water-Cure Doctor, an Abolition Lecturer, a writer of pestilent Books, and guilty of shocking heresies and blas-

Buffalo, April 20, 1857. DEAR GARRISON:

paper of this State, gives a report of my lectures, and tion at the Five Points. I thought my great business of the Fugitive Slave Law, of Brigham Young as not to glorify and consecrate the daughter.' The father Governor of Utah, and advises peaceful submission to says—' Inasmuch as ye did it not to this my daughter, the Dred Scott decision. Read the following, and see ye did it not to me. Depart, accursed, ye deluded what blasphemy, sacrilege and immorality are, in the and faithless servant! Your temples, your singing, view of that paper. The same has been denounced your preachings and praying, and your worship, are as blasphemy, by priests and politicians, and by church an abomination unto me—my soul loathes them. Give and state, the past twenty-five years. I give you the me back my daughter.' Such is the God-worship of report substantially as made by the editor.

The morning address commenced by laying down this as an eternal truth—that institutions are for men, and not men for institutions, and that man is never to be enslaved or killed to save an institution;

Christendom. In proportion as it honors and glorifies what it calls God, it neglects, despises and outrages men and women.

[Such was the 'blasphemous comparison' between when the constant of the that man, alone, was sacred, and should never be sac- Church and State, worships and glorifies its god by rificed to the perpetuity of an institution. As an instance, he [the lecturer] mentioned the institution of children.] slavery, and the Union of these States as its chief sup-port. If, said he, the Union cannot exist without slamanity! I wish all would shout 'Glory' to such a and churches, as means of elevating and perfecting sentiment. The speaker continued: 'I have no more the human type. They had been useful, perhaps, reverence for the Constitution and Union than for this but they were but mere transient incidents of humanpiece of blank paper. I have no more reverence for ity, and, as such, must all sooner or later be destroythe Bible than for any other book. I reverence man ed. He looked to the family circle alone as the means only.' [Constitutions, Unions, and Bibles are for man, of elevating humanity, and to the harmonious relations not man for them; and they have no value, except as between men and women. The seekers after truth, purity.

Judaism, Mahommedanism, and Hindooism, as marked who seek the abolition of war, of licensed and unliby human bloodshed and the butchery of millions censed prostitution, of polygamy, by whatever name many millions, for 2000 and enslaved to sustain its institutions? Wherever ity. Those houses of God were devoted to the worthe Bible has gone, millions have been imprisoned, ship of systems, of institutions, of Bibles, Constitutortured, enslaved and slaughtered, to sustain its doc. tions, Unions, of times and places. Human beings trines, and vindicate its authority. [In one century, would ere long flock to the places where Humanity over 100,000 poor, old and friendless men and women found sympathy and protection. Town-house Huwere murdered, and twenty were hung and pressed manity would dethrone the meeting-house, slaveto death in Salem, because the Bible said, 'Suffer not holding and war-making gods!! a witch to live." They were murdered to sustain the The bulk of the discourse was on the relation deprived of all the endearments and saving influences men, as friends, and as husbands and wives. He said to sustain the sanctity and authority of the Bible, and soever sanctioned, and that only in marriage, based on of the Union and Constitution. The man is sacri- an exclusive love relation, could men and women befixed to his incidents—the body to the coat—the head come parents without sin. He said that most people to the hat-the substance to the shadow ! | Man! regarded marriage as the means of mere sensual

for whistling on Sunday. Even when it whistled it- inflict on her maternity when her own nature not only self, if it was Sunday, my ears had to receive the pen- did not call for it, but repelled it with horror and disalty. My ears were desecrated and outraged to vin- gust. What must the child be, born of such a ma-I thought my ears were as holy as the Sabbath, and of murder in the heart of its mother. It is no wor I could not understand how my father could desecrate the world is full of violence and blood, when it is con-

houses, and require us to respect them. I have no the suffering and the responsibility.] reverence for houses; I have as much reverence for The speaker proceeded to the defence of free love children that are in them, and for whom they are practised by Abraham, Jacob, David and Solomon, a house for a poor, houseless, homeless fugitive slave. marriage sensualism and prostitution, unless it was ing, and literally perishing of want, and those who one man and one woman. In these natural relation I wish to destroy all reverence for institutions, as such; heroic devotion to pure and true-hearted woman for Bibles, for governments, for constitutions and woman to find hers in the manly love and sympathy and good, and stop this talk of holy books, holy God, as manifested in the holy man, in the true, harmo Unions, holy churches, holy days, and holy places.

man if the Bible required it. He said, I would not. In the Mass. House of Representatives, in favor of the What would you do? asked the priest. Hang the Resolves in aid of the Free State Settlers of Kansas. Bible, and let the man live, said I. The priest then asked-Would you hang or enslave a man or woman if God commanded it? I would not, said I. What I shall give for the passage of these resolves. First. would you do? asked the priest. Hang or sell all such gods, and let the man live or go free. I would tions. But it is an act for the preservation of our not kill or enslave a man or woman because what men call God required it; for all such gods, that require Self-preservation is the first law of nature; and, in but phantoms or flends! I would say— Get thee beus to hang or enslave one another for their glory, are

The Catechism asks, . What is the chief end of man?' and answers, "To glorify God, and enjoy him (Mr. Brown,) to chant praises to the Union. Why, sir! what has the Union accomplished for the citizens of the United States for the past generation? It has lavished its wealth to purchase territory, and people it with tyrants and slaves. It has waged war for slatwith tyrants and slaves. It has waged war for slavery-extension. It has crushed out of the hearts of the record the suirit of our fathers to resist tyrants. It has blasted pledges of a generation. It has lured and gradation and ruin of man, is a fiend, and to be spoken

waste words in plaudits to the Union, when it has been a curse instead of a blessing? Let me illustrate by a single comparison. Does the white population of the slave States as a mass compare in onergy, education, genius and moral worth with the happiness. I think the chief end of my being is to people of Nova Scotia and the Canadas, the blessings glorify the father. So, to honor the father, I build a of the Union to the contrary notwithstanding : While splendid temple, with gorgeous decorations, and a towthe prosperity of the free States is attributed to the eonsecrate it to the father, and to the worship of the father. I then write a book in honor of the father, red upon the Union, by their alliance with the slave recounting and lauding his exploits and his power, and States, the power to strike at liberty, while it extends vindicating his superiority over all other fathers. I I submit, then, as, year after year, the landmarks of then write hymns in honor of the father, and train a set of men and women to sing those hymns on Sun-Thus I originate and carry on a great system to worship and glorify the father.

In due time the father returns, comes straight to me, and asks-'Where is my daughter?' Come with me, I say, and see what I have done for your glory. I take him to the temple I have built to his gloryshow him its pulpit, pews, steeple, bell, and all the ornaments. He looks at them all with indifference, and turns to me and asks-Where is my daughter? Come, I say, and see what a gorgeous system of worship I ry and Death? My prayer is, God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!' I am ready to stake the singers and the preacher, as they sing and shout the issue on Kansas; let us do what we can to save the singers and the preacher, as they sing and shout the issue on Kansas; let us do what we can to save his praises in hymns, and sermons, and prayers. her to freedom; and if she is lost, let Massachusetts Hark to all this singing and shouting of your praisthe nation, and save herself from the black pall of and elegance-consider all these sacred rites and ceremonies. They are all for your glory. Have I not made it the chief end of my being to glorify you, the father? With a cold and stern indifference he turns from it all, and says-Where is my daughter? I want my daughter.

What shall I say? I must tell him- Your daughter is a slave, toiling as a beast on the plantations of the South-or in some slaveholder's harem-a victim to his brutal lusts-or exposed to the licentious gaze I lectured in this city twice yesterday. The Com- of slave-traders on the auction-block with cattle-or mercial Advertiser of to-day, the leading Fillmore a poor, hunted fugitive slave-or a victim of prostituown comments on them. It is a firm supporter was to glorify the father, and to consecrate him, and Christendom. In proportion as it honors and glorifies

very, then down with it, in the name of God and hu- by expressing his want of faith in all governments and the friends of humanity, of non-resistance, of an Turning then to religious institutions, he spoke of slavery, of woman's rights, of teetotalism, and those hroughout their history. As to Christianity, how called-were driven from houses dedicated to God, to years, have been butchered meet in halls and town-houses dedicated to Human-

sanctity and authority of a book. Four millions are the sexes. He spoke of the relations of men and woof marriage and parentage, and of home, and consign- that marriage was a deep, concentrated, exclusive love ed to concubinage and prostitution, ignorance and between one man and one woman-that nature abhorheathenism, are turned into beasts and chattels, solely red polygamy, by whatever name called, or by whomman! vindicate the sanctity and dignity of your own dulgence, and that men viewed women, often, from nature, and cease this eternal talk about holy books! the stand-point of mere sensualism, both in and out of The Sabbath was next considered. He (Mr. Wright) legal marriage, [and that the greatest crime a man said his ears had often been boxed, when a child, could perpetrate against woman and her child was to dicate the sanctity of the Sabbath. [Even as a child, ternity? It fights its way into life against the spirit and outrage his child's ears to sustain the sanctity of sidered under what auspices children are often brought into being. If any man ought to be hung, People build houses, dedicate them to God, call he ought to be hung who urges upon woman the office them God's houses, then call them sacred and holy of maternity when her own soul and body shrink from

the stables in which you keep your horses, as for these and marriage, in their true sense. He repudiated free nouses of God. [I reverence the men, women and love as defined by the Church and clergy, and as built, not the houses. Those who give millions to i. e., as meaning free passion, free sensualism, or living build houses for God, would not give a cent to build with two or more women as wives. He called legal Around the foundations of these holy houses, conse-crated to God, are thousands of God's children, with-He advocated the isolated home and family, formed out a house, without a home, without food and cloth- on the basis of spontaneous, exclusive love between most reverence Bibles, Constitutions, Sabbaths, and between man and woman-as husbands and wives holy temples, are so zealous to vindicate the sanctity fathers and daughters, mothers and sons, brothers and of a book, a Union, a day, and a house, will not help sisters, and as friends, are men and women to find them. They care not for them. They pass them by, their only true, pure, and noble development-their and go on their way to pay their homage to holy only true, eternal rest. Man to find his true growth days, holy houses, holy books, and holy Unions!] his true life, his salvation, in the love, sympathy and Unions, for churches and priesthoods; and teach men of pure and noble man. [Man will worship God, as and women to reverence themselves and one another. manifested in the holy woman in the relation of wife, Only consecrate yourselves to all that is pure, just mother, sister and friend; and woman will worship Unions, holy churches, holy days, and holy places.

He then said that he was once at a Water-Cure es- and not in holy constitutions and Bibles, nor seen in tablishment. A priest asked him if he would hang a holy Sabbaths churches, and priesthoods.]

In closing, he said, to-day is Sunday. tendom, in its churches, has been martyr-hero of Calvary—the gentle Jesus of salvation. Long ago, I ceased to do that, was true to his light, and taught the world a lea self-forgetting love, of forgiveness, of en tion to the elevation and happiness of down-tohumanity-which his professed followers ha and are, generally, the very last to attempt to fall But Jesus, pure, loving and true though he was far less to do with our organ character and destiny, than those who are us in the endearments and intimaand wives, parents and children, brothe These relations are ever with us, and their infine ever present and ever potent. God designed w to be man's natural and ever preser man, woman's. I would therefore point the n this salvation that comes to man through his and harmonious relations to woman, and to won through her true and natural relations to mar

Such is the report in substance, and mostly words, given of my lectures in the pro-slavery After introducing me to his readers as hav the various functions of a preacher, a Water tor, an abolition and Freme doctrine of non-resistance, and finally, turned that sink of all isms, a "Spiritualist Conver (the American Hall, in which I lectured, is occur by spiritualists, and they invited me to lecture. wished me to speak with perfect freedom all I hal say to them,)—the Editor then goes on to give own opinion of my words and sentiments as he and printed them, and as I have transsubstance, and for the most part literally. above. I have only added, by way of explanation what the Editor himself, and all present, will admit I said in connexion with what he has put into my He calls the above words and sentiments the

phemies, 'cunning sophistries,' shocking bereses,
sacrilegious,' foul ideas to which young girls listen without a blush, 'the destruction of all gover and religion,' 'ignoring the Bible, and scoffing a Christianity,' 'the overthrow of the marr · a setting up of a disguised sensualism,' result of a strange mixture of fanaticism and cre ty.' This pious, pro slavery editor is greatly shocked that 'the audience, so far as he could judge, was satis fied with and relished these blasphem he says, . we have reductantly placed on record. In did not earn and deserve these epithets, from eve pro-slavery editor, priest and politician, I should deep nyself derelict to God and Humanity.

Mark! Such are the sentiments, as I have said, th have been denounced for twenty-five years, by the pro-slavery press and pulpit, and platform of this a tion. I had rather be an anti-war, anti-slave and just and humane Infidel, Atheist, and blassh er, than a pro-war, pro-slavery, unjust and inhum believer in a war-making, slave-holding God and Re ligion. Better no God at all (were it possible) th a God that sanctions slavery and war. I had rather go to an Anti-Siavery, Peace-loving Hell, than to gr to a slave-holding, war-making Heaven.

This advocate and apologist of the Fugitive Sla Law, and of slavery where it is, is greatly shocke (and justly so) at Free Love, as he and the priests a churches understand it; i. c., as lygamy or prosti tion, under another name. They are shocked, a justly so, that a man should live as a husband wi two or more women. But the apologists of slave in Church and State, show extr when they affect to be shocked at Free Love, thus derstood! They themselves are the very men wh hold every sixth woman in the nation-over two mi lions-that their Southern allies in the Union me subject their persons to outrage.

Was Abraham a Free-Lovite-as they underst it? He had his own sister for a wife, and several cubines, and had children by them all. Was Jacob Free-Lovite? He had two sisters as wives, and to concubines besides. Were David and Solomon Fre Lovites? One of them had seven hundred wives three hundred concubines, and the other severalgiven them to gratify their sensualism. Yet the affected enemies of Free-Love or Free-Sensual tell us Abraham was a man of God, David, a m of God's own heart, and Solomon, the wisest mant ever lived. These are the men who are held up the children of this age, by those who affect to be shocked at Free-Love, as they understand it, and David and Solomon practised it, as model men a saints! The impudence of such men is chronic. I believers in the divinity of polygamy are not the me and women to teach the world lessons of moral Yours fraternally,

HENDY C

CASE OF REV. MR. KALLOCH. During the trial the Rev. Mr. Kalloch, of this city, for a heisous fence, we made no reference to it in our colu waiting with solicitude its termination, and from first trusting and believing that he would be able prove that he was the victim of a foul con but as nothing of the kind was attempted to be sh by his counsel-as none of the four witnesses ag him had their character impeached for veracity ever defective in other particulars-as Mr. K's ada sions were of a most damaging character to hims and after a careful and unbiased examination the facts in the case, we feel constrained to say, t if we had been on the jury, we should have felt ranted, at the close of the trial, in returning a ver of guilty, without leaving the jury-box-though of the jury were for his acquittal, for reasons we suppose satisfactory to themselves. As he still of tinues an indicted criminal, and may yet be con on a second trial, should it be held, we think his o tinuing to preach indicates a palpable disregard public propriety, and also of self-respect, on the both of himself and his congregation. On our page may be found some comments of the press up

A FAITHFUL TESTIMONY. On Sunday after last, we had the pleasure of hearing the excellent impressive Fast Day sermon, delivered by Rev. THANIEL HALL, of Dorchester, and repeated quest of a number of his parishioners. It faithful exposed the general corruption of the times the fidy of official station and the loose morality of pa life, the all-pervading lack of conscience, and the herent sinfulness of slavery. We are glad to les that it is to be printed by request.

INSTRUCTION IN ELOCUTION. We refer our ? to the advertisement of Miss H. G. GUNDERS another column, who offers herself as a teacher Elocution-an art that greatly needs to be culti in all our schools and academies-and whose ces, it will be seen, are of the most satisfact acter. We trust Miss G. will meet with ample cess, knowing with what zeal and perse has sought to perfect herself as a competent in

A remarkably intelligent, discrimination luminous criticism upon the distinction existing tween 'Anti-Slavery' alias Republicanism, and lition, from the Honesdale (Pa.) Democrat, ma found on our first page. 'A Daniel come to ment; yea, a Daniel!' No doubt that leviatha be drawn out with such a hook! We shall see.

A special ovation was publicly given on Th day of last week—ostensibly without distinction party—by the citizens of Newburyport, to that 0 line in the councils of the nation, and most un pled of aspiring self-seckers, 'Hon.' Caleb late Attorney General of the United States, on turn from Washington. See what a reliable 'load on' says of it, in another column.

From the Herald of Gospel Liberty

THE SEARCH LAW OF VIRGINIA.

inscribed them in literally, in the of explanation, esent, will admit has put into my ocking heresies. oung girls listened f all governments and acoffing at narriage relation, cism and credu is greatly shocked l judge, was satis ies, which,' as on record.' If I hets, from every an, I should deem y. as I have said, that

ive years, by the atform of this navar, anti-slaver st, and blasphe ust and inhums ding God and Rear. I had rather Hell, than to go the Fugitive SI: s greatly shocked and the priests and

s a husband with logists of slavery ree Love, thus un to very men wh on-over two mil s they understan fe, and several co all. Was Jacob as wives, and two and Solomon Free

hundred wives an other severalualism. Yet these or Free-Sensualism od, David, a mar the wisest man the ho are held up who affect to be as model men and en is chronic. But, niv are not the me

C. WRIGHT. During the trial of in our columns, e would be able a foul conspirac ur witnesses agai I for veracity, he -ns Mr. K's adn

aracter to himself examination of rained to say, th ould have felt w returning a verd -box-though eig for reasons we mi . As he still c nay yet be convicted, we think his con alpable disregard respect, on the P ntion. On our its of the press up

Sunday afterno ng the excellent an ivered by Rev. Na and repeated by oners. It faithful f the times, the pe se morality of priva e are glad to lear

We refer our reader G. GUNDERSON, seli as a teacher eds to be cultivator -and whose refere st satisfactory chi eet with ample su and perseverance sta

discriminating inction existing licanism, and A .) Democrat, may Daniel come to just bt that leviathan We shall see.

icly given on Thur ithout distinction ryport, to that Carre and most un ding.
on. Caleb Charted States, on his reat a reliable "looks" BECEPTION OF CALEB CUSHING.

his heavenly trot. In the escort were the Cushing

Guard, (about fifty guns,) and the veteran Artillery

Association, (eighty swords.) Among them were vet-

eran military men, and a number of veterans of the

cross, men who stand high in the Church, and are

ever ready to 'fight to win the day'; Mr. Cushing,

in a carriage with two or three gentlemen, six carriages

containing four each, the cavalcade of marshals, and

not one man, woman or child was there besides. Men,

women and children were on the sidewalk, following

en to hear the music; no hearty cheers, no hearty

to his house, and the trainers and troopers all marched

off to their homes. In the evening, there was a grand

levce at City Hall. A goodly number was present.

Among the crowd were some of our eminent divines;

but I am told they did not join in the dance, and were

noted for devoted piety, which is somewhat remarkable, as it is laid down in Scripture that 'there is a time

to dance,' as well as a time to refrain from dancing.

The parade is over, Gilmore's Band has gone home,

and all is quiet. The good cause is progressing here,

and the time will come when 'Liberty for all, and No

This with Slaveholders,' will be the battle-cry of all

A LOOKER-ON.

Lowell, April 20, 1857.

Yours, truly,

FAST DAY PERFORMANCE.

DEAR SIE-As the advice of Gov. Gardner to the

recting to you to know how it was recarded by

the friends of liberty in our land,

Newburyport, April 26, 1857.

the Orthodox clergyman of this place.

deal sincerely with souls; for, as the poet says,

'I should strive in vain to set his evil forth;

The words that should sufficiently occurse And execrate such' faithlessness 'had need Come glowing from the lips of cldest hell.'

P. S. It seems to me that this extraordinary dodg-

THE KANSAS RESOLVES. Hon. Henry Wilson, in

a letter in the Daily Advertiser, denying the imputa-

tion that he has been plotting for the defeat of the

Eansas Resolves, appropriating \$100,000 as a contin-

gent fund, says, "Had I the opportunity, I should

with Mr. Sumner.

tote for the resolves." In this he is in agreement

Frederick Emerson, a well known instructor and author, died at his residence in Boston, on Sun-

day, at the age of 68 years. The deceased was the

author of "Emerson's Arithmetic," a work widely

used in American schools. He was also the patentee

of a system of ventilation which has received his

ATRNOWLEDGMENT. Four Dollars have been re-

S. M., JR.

Christie and other friends in Portsmouth, N. H.

S. CLAY.

Yours, &c.,

God-bless-you' from the people. He was escorted

FRIEND GARRISON: You have seen by the papers of the day an account of the grand reception, tremendous excitement, and the universal turn-out of our citizens on the return of Caleb Cushing to our city. I was an eye-witness to some of the proceedings, and can come to no other conclusion than this, that the authors, reporters, edi-The committee state that the case under consideration is one of a large class of measures resorted to by the slaveholding States as retaliation upon the non-slaveholding States for the discussion of the question of slavery. These measures are levelled both at the property and citizens of the free States—at the property, as in the case of Captain Baker, and at the citizens, as in the case of colored sailors, who are seized, imprisoned, and sometimes sold. The committee quote from the seizure law of Virginia, (passed March 17, 1856) the section requiring the inspection of vestors, or wheever got up this excitement on paper, were paid to lie about this affair. This community ha slavely. These measures are levelled both at the property, as in the case of Captain Baker, and at the citizens, as in the case of colored sailors, who are seized imprisoned, and sometimes sold. The committee quote from the seizure law of Virginia, (passed March 17, 1856) the section requiring the inspection of vessels belonging to other States, which are bound north of the cape of Virginia, imposing a penalty of \$500 for violation of the law, and appropriating the fines to the enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

The case of Capt. Baker, master of the schooner N. C. Hall, which was seized on the 4th of Sept., for violation of the law on a previous visit, is set forth. The vessel was condemned, and sold for \$570, her value being \$3000. To show the weight of the tribute exacted under this law, it is stated that the little town of Wellfeet alone pays \$2080 per year; and the whole amount paid in this manner by Northern vessels is estimated to the entorement of the Northern Independent.

Str.:—We have just seen in your paper of the 26th, a commendation of an 'African Aid Society,' recently formed in Syracuse. The article implies that said society is the first and only organization of the kind in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we are informed, in the city. Such an impression, we seen perfectly indifferent in this matter of the reception from the first. The custom-house officials, the aster, and a few personal friends tried hard to et the public interested in this affair; but it was no go; they could not galvanize into active life the in-Ference of the people; and if the editor of the Herald had not come to their assistance, the whole thing would scarcely have been remembered by the He is a good-hearted, jolly fellow-is leased to see the people happy, and is famous for using every opportunity to get them out to look at each other. When it was found that there was no interest in the community on this subject, he urged the people to come out, as Gilmore's celebrated band was to be here, and if they wanted to be refreshed with heavenly music, to come out to the reception. Why, my dear sir, the music in the New Jerusalem was not to be compared to the melodious strains that might be expected from the drums and trumpets of this celebrated band, (and it was fine.) A great offort was made to get up a grand show of marshals, and every man who was an owner of a horse was ann munced as a marshal of the day. Among the num-

These search laws of Virginia may be constitutional or were some of our most radical abolitionists, whose there is no more justice in them than there would be to force every man born in Virginia, to be searched and pay five dollars for it, before we allowed him to eat his dinner in Massachusetts. The better way to test the matter would be for some vessel suited to the names were brought before the public without their knowledge or consent, the only qualification being, he oxned a horse! The chief marshal of the day is a very public spirited gentleman, who is ever ready for every public word and work, very conspicuous for his task, to throw the inspectors overboard, and let the cruising boat fire a gun in resentment if she had a taste for that business. We should then know at once and forever whether American vessels, under the American pisty, ever ready to talk to our superintendent of Sab-hath Schools, and to take the lead in a prayer-meeting for the conversion of the heathen; and no man can in and forever whether American vessels, under the American flag, could sail in American waters, or seek shelter in stress of weather. It is true that the law injures Virginia more than it does any other State, since vessels decline freights there, when they can be obtained elsewhere, because they not only have the tax to pay and the degradation of search to suffer, but they are often impeded in their passages. The law requires search before sunset. A little while ago, a vessel from this port came down from Richmond, about dark, with a fair wind and a fresh breeze, and was obliged to lose the run of the whole night to wait the operation of this monstrous fraud upon American commerce. better shape warn sinners to flee from the wrath to come, and to act as chief marshal on the Fourth of July, or on any other high day. No man in this section of country can do these things so gracefully and easily as he can. As I looked at him on his noble steed, with the broad sash over his shoulder, and the beautiful saddle-cloth glittering in the sun, and the prancing of his mettlesome animal, I was reminded of a remark which I heard a good brother make in a the run of the whole night to wait the operation of this monstrous fraud upon American commerce.

We had another case of a vessel from here, within two weeks. This law is for the protection of slave property, and the search is to see if runaway negroes are on board the vessels, each vessel having to pay five dollars to keep Virginia negroes from running to freedom. The vessel we speak of was driven by prayer-meeting, a few years since. One of the brethd read a chapter in Revelation, describing the army white horses at the marriage supper of the Lamb. When he had finished reading and taken his seat, a horse jockey, who had been recently converted, jumped up, and, clapping his hands, said, 'Glory to God! Brethren and sisters, I love to ride white horses.' I thought our chief marshal felt about as well that day on his horse as this brother did in anticipation of

stress of weather to anchor in Hampton Roads, where she laid over night. At sunrise the captain was again on his course, sailing under the very shadow of an American frigate, with her ensign emblazoned with American frigate, with her ensign emblazoned with thirty-one stars, indicating the equal protection given to thirty-one stars, indicating the equal protection given to thirty-one States, at her peak. Away in the distance, in a fleet of vessels moving onward under a clear sky, was a rakish-looking schooner having a flag with a black ball in the centre, but none to indicate her nationality, and in her foretopsail—plainly to be read through the glass, in bold letters—'Relief, Norfolk.' Our Yankee friend innocently took it, that as the city of Norfolk had received large contributions from other cities, in the time of her distress and sorrow, when the destroying angel passed over her, shaking death upon the doomed inhabitants, who were borne to the grave more rapidly than mourners could congregate, and alast were left to rot unburied, she had now in the severity of the winter, wishing to repay their kindness, sent abroad this craft that she might relieve their ship wrecked and perishing sone, and from that mission of several properties. sent abroad this craft that she might releve their ship-wrecked and perishing sons, and from that mission of mercy to the unfortunate, she was returning then. Be-fore the character of the craft could be certainly made out, however, she had come up with full flowing sails, and with the insolence of a pirate, hailed and demanded the Yankee captain to heave to. In American waters, with the flag of his country over him, and having an idea that history named such a day as July 4th,

Massachusetts clergy, with regard to their preaching on Fast Day, was so largely commented on by the press and discussed by the people, it may not be undeath for one 'nigger man,' and find their greatest glory in trouncing a 'nigger' wench. Rome in the garb of a harlot does not disgrace herself more than It was arranged for the five Churches and Societies Virginia as a nigger driver.

It was arranged for the five Churches and Societies to assemble in the forence at Rev. to assemble in the forence at half-past 10 o'clock, to hear a sermon from the Rev. Amos Blanchard, at his church on Kirk street, and in the afternoon at Rev. E. B. Foster's for a prayer meeting. I have been unable to learn the subject of the discourse, not even the text, though it is said he took two or three, and presched an hour and a quarter; but it was characterized by some one in the next day's Citizen and Ness, under the head of 'Smoothness'; and you know he is one of those who preached three or four rather, enforcing obedience to it.

At such a time as this, I desist from any comments upon such base subserviency on the part of those who has each of 'have sworn solemnly in the face of God and man to have sworn solemnly in the face of God and man to have sworn solemnly in the face of God and man to have a serial from the south. Probably the Courier man has been round among the Mornand the free States, and none from the South. Probably the Courier man has been round among the Mornand to text the constitutionality of the law of Viriginia which requires that no vessel owned wholly, or in part, without that State, and bound to any port North of the Capes of Viriginia, shall depart without undergoing an inspection, and receiving fanatics by emigration to Utah, did we not know that the total three the free States, and none from the South. Probably the Courier man has been round among the Mornand the free States, and none from the South. Probably the Courier man has been round among the Mornand and a quarter; but it was characterized by the class of the law is passed a resolve, on the petition of the law of Viriginia which requires that no vessel owned the free States, and none from the South. Probably the Courier man has been round among the Mornand the free States, and none from the South. Probably the Courier man has been round among the Mornand receiving and receiving and receiving and receiving fanatics by emigration to Ut him as the condition of releasing the vessel, and offered to give a satisfactory bond for any sum which might be required, in order to relieve his vessel from arrest, so that he might try his rights by making his defence in the Court, but found that his vessel could not be bonded until the sitting of the Court, then next to be held after the lapse of two and a half months. It is to aid in the prosecution of this suit, that the sum of \$2,600 was appropriated by a resolve of the Senate. him as the condition of releasing the vessel, and offered have sworn solemnly in the face of God and man to

S. CLAY.
P. S. It seems to me that this extraordinary dodging was the more inexcusable, as each of these churches was, on the previous Sabbath, favored with the assistance of two or three Methodist clergymen, who were attending their Annual Conference convered in whee attending their Annual Conference convered in the Boston Courier. In the following passage, the part of a sentence and the whole sentence, printed in italies, were omitted by the Courier:

Amendments to the Constitution—first, to prohibit any person who cannot read the Constitution in the English language, and write his name, from voting read in the English language, and write his name, from voting of holding office, except those prevented by a physical disability, those who now have the right to vote, and these sixty years of age; second, to reduce the number of members of the House, of Representatives, and provide for the choice of Senators in forty equal Senatorial districts.

We do not believe that the proposed amendment respecting the reading and writing qualifications of voters will be accepted by the people.

Tare Kansas Resolves. Hon. Henry Wilson, in a letter in the Daily Advertiser, denying the imputation of the proposed and provide for the choice developed.

Tare Kansas Resolves. Hon. Henry Wilson, in a letter in the Daily Advertiser, denying the imputation of the proposed and provide for the choice developed.

The first sentence in the Courier closes—'grows and provide for the choice of Senators in forty equal Senatorial districts.

Tare Kansas Resolves. Hon. Henry Wilson, in a letter in the Daily Advertiser, denying the imputation of any of the first sentence in the Courier closes—'grows and provide for the choice denying the imputation of any of the care of the courier closes—'grows and provide for the choice of Senators in forty equal Senatorial districts.

The first sentence in the Courier closes—'grows and provide for the choice of Senators in forty equal Senatorial districts.

The first sentence in the Courier closes—'grows and p

assionate over some minor question, and then skips over to—'And we forget,' &c. The same emasculation occurs in the speech as published in the Post. The extract above is from the speech in the Traveller, which published it from a copy furnished by Mr. Cushing himself through the Post. Mr. Cushing's friends seem to have been more prudent and dainty than he was; and to have undertaken to revise his speech before giving it to the public eye.—Boston Traveller.

Is it free on Slave?—The Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette moots a single question. J. P. Smith arrived at Cheraw a few weeks ago, from Scotland, with African twins, of whom some little talk has been made. During her stay in Scotland, their mother gave birth to another child, whom she brought home with her. Now the question arises, if that child, born in Scotland, is bond or free? If born free, how can it be held in slavery here? And was not its introduction in this country a violation of the law prohibiting the foreign slave trade? The Methodist Quarterly Review, in an elaborate article on the subject of 'Slavery and the Times,' employs numerous quotations from Southern journals to show that there has been a great and portentous retrogression of public opinion in that quarter, on the subject of slavery,—'almost a revolution in its suddenness and extent,—and comes to the following conclusion:—

'We believe that if just opinions—the old opinions, we mean—on this subject, can yet be recovered. we believe that if just opinions—the old opinions, in this country a violation of the law prohibiting the foreign slave trade? The mother became free when she entered Scotland, but returning here, she returns to her owners. The remaining question is, can she enslave her child by her own return to servitude? trived "for the Anti-Slavery Cause," from Mr. John

THE LILERATOR

From the Auburn Dally Advertises AFRICAN AID SOCIETY.

In the Senate, last week, Mr. Clark, of Suffolk, from the joint special committee on the petition of Levi Baker, for an appropriation to test the search laws of Virginia, made a report, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

'The committee state that the case under consideration is one of a large class of measures resorted to by the slaveholding States as retaliation upon the non-slaveholding States for the discussion of the question

To the Editor of the Northern Independent.

of Wellfleet alone pays \$2080 per year; and the whole amount paid in this manner by Northern vessels is estimated at \$137,000 per annum. The committee show the great injustice and unconstitutionality of the Act of Virginia, citing several authorities for their opinion, and unanimously recommend the passage of a resolve appropriating \$25,000 to enable Levi Baker, of Yarmouth, to test before the Supreme Court of the Logislature of Virginia, passed March 17, 1856, entitled "An Act providing additional protection for slave property of citizens."

These search laws of Virginia way be constitutional.

Soon after a circular letter was published, and son-through this county, and some parts of the adjoining counties, asking for contributions of money and cloth-ing. In the course of the year 1856, nearly two hun-dred fugitives were assisted by the committee, or by individual members of this Association, and we are confident that no fugitives from slavery were aided by

my other persons in Syracuse.

Mr. William Brown for a number of months acted under a certificate from the President, as an agent of this Association. But as his appointment was not con-firmed by the Executive Board, and his agency was virtually withdrawn, he took offence, and has since organized the African Aid Society, and has gone about the country, making such representations of the need the country, making such representations of the need of such a society in this place, as it would seem he has made in Auburn, and he has collected funds there-from. What he has done with the money and cloth-ing collected by him, it is for him to show. We have not heard of a single individual who has received assistance in Syracuse from him, or from any of the officials of the African Aid Society; whereas, since the beginning of this current year, our Association has given aid to more than twenty.

Not only for our own sakes, but on account of the

benevolent enterprise in which we are engaged, we are constrained thereby to caution the public, every where, against Mr. Wm. Brown.

Samuel J. May, Pres't.

JAMES FULLER, Sec'y. WM. E. ABBOTT, Treas. SAMUEL SALSBURY, Pastor M. W. Church.

We also learn from a clergyman, who recently visit-

hipreceipt of one hundred and six dollars seventy-five
m of
Belade
April 1st, 1857.

WILLIAM BROWN, Agent. AUBURN, April 10th, 1857.

Our Southern friends have a hard time of it is an idea that history named such a day as July 4th, their attempts to keep all the objectionable works in 1776, the Massachusetts man kept on his course, seeing their index expurgatorious out of their territory. Do no reason to notice a craft giving no evidence of au-

In reason to notice a craft giving no evidence of authority for such doings. As a more rapid sailer, however, the 'Relief' came up with him again, and for his edification, displayed a large gun mounted amidships, pointing directly at him, which had the desired effect of slackening his speed, so that a boat could board. The Yankee asked—What is your authority for such doings?' The Virginian replied, 'Have you not heard of the law for the inspection of vessels in the ports of Virginia?' The parly was continued—the Yankee not supposing the law to apply to vessels simply seeking safety from danger; and the Virginian telling him of his liability to a fine of \$500, if he failed to obey it and return, and to the confiscation of his vessels for the dues. The five dollars were paid—paid for nothing but a worthless piece of paper signed by a Virginia official.

Now what can be more preposterous than such usage as that? Yet here is the concentrated wisdom of Old Virginia, and her crazy governor, and her crazy headed legislature, all of whom would run themselves to death for one 'nigger man,' and find their greatest glory in trouncing a 'nigger' wench. Rome in the garb of a harlet does not disgrace herself more than

The New Orleans Courier says that the Mor

NEGRO PROPERTY .- The Clarksville, Tenn., Chro icle, of the 13th inst., says: During the past week, a great many negroes have been sold, more perhaps than ever were sold in so short a time. Generally they have sold high. Some negro women brought upwards of \$1,300; one negro man brought from sixteen to \$2500.

Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester, has published an affidavit, attested by his oath, recounting various extraordinary physical phenomena which he saw produced by Mr. Willis, the theological student who has been suspended by the Faculty of the Divinity School at Cambridge. It would seem that the savans of Harvard, before they suspend a student for deception and trickery, in being a spiritual medium, should investigate the subject, and show in what the trickery consists. Now they have exercised no more judgment than did the church and courts in hanging witches in olden times. There are hundreds of thousands in this country who would be glad to have the humbug of spiritualism exposed, if humbug it is; and it would please them very much if the Professors of the University would do the work.—Noucharyport Herald.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Collections by Parker Pillsbury:—

At New Bedford, Mass., \$10 00

W. Bridgewater, "

Worcester County North Society, at Leominster, Mass. 8 00

Worcester County South, do., at Worcester, do., 10 00

Friend in Fitchburg, by Mrs. Snow, 100

Mrs. Blanchard, Leominster, Mass., 0 50

At Dover, N. H., 6 30

By Joseph A. Howland:—

Collections at Old Colony A. S. Society, 7 00

A Veteran Merchant .- Mr. Nathan Follansbee, of A Veteran Merchant.—Mr. Nathan Follansbee, of this city, will have been in business here, to-morrow, for half a century. He commenced the grocery business on the 24th of April 1807, and there is but one man in this vicinity, Mr. Charles Whipple, the bookseller, who was in business at that time. During the whole period, Mr. Follansbee has been a patron of the Herald; and for forty-five years of the time, Mr. Samuel Cressey has been his clerk.—Ibid.

Samuel Cressey has been his clerk.—Ibid.

The Lyceum was well attended on Wednesday evening last, and the lecture by Mr. Parker Pillsbury, one of the best of the course. It abounded in deep thought, sublime sentiment, sharp wit and pleasant humor. What was wanting in oratory is made up in the beauty of illustration, the sublimity of description, and power to carry the hearer to any place, and make him see and hear what was seen and heard by the speaker. Some of his comparisons were strikingly original. Such as 'borrowing the earthquake to cleave the mountain,' 'the soldier breaking out all over with shining buttons,' and numerous others which tended to amuse, instruct and elevate all who are capable of appreciating an intellectual repast.—Milford (N. H.) Republicam.

Don't Stay Instructed.—The representatives of Salem were instructed by the city council to oppose the \$100,000 appropriation for Kansas. They have published a card in reply, in which they say:

"We recognize no right in the City Council to instruct us, or direct our action in any public measure whatever. We derive our authority from the same source as themselves, but our election was upon an entirely different issue. We shall, therefore, upon this as upon all other subjects that may come before the Legislature, have a due sense of our responsibili-

whatever, we derive our authority from the same source as themselves, but our election was upon an entirely different issue. We shall, therefore, upon this as upon all other subjects that may come before the Legislature, have a due sense of our responsibili-ties to our constituents, and cast our votes in accord-ance with our own views of our duties to the Consti-

A Wedding Party Blockaded by Snow in April.-On the 21st ult. a wedding party in North Brookfield, having arrived within half a mile of the house of the bride, were blocked in by the snow, and it required the laborious services of eight men for an hour before the banks were so shovelled away as to admit of a pas

Arrival of Neal Dow at Halifaz.—There was quite an excitement at Halifax on the 10th, in consequence of the arrival of Neal Dow, former Mayor of Portland, who was a passenger on board the steamship Europa, bound to Liverpool. The Morning Chronicle says:

"As soon as the ship came alongside the Cunard wharf, a numerous and highly respectable deputation, representing all the temperance organizations in the city, waited upon Mr. Dow, and escorted him to Temperance Hall, where he delighted a large audience, for a short time, with an eloquont speech on the subject in which he had enlisted the energies of his life. Af-ter the address, he was accompanied on board the steamer, by an immense concourse of citizens, who bade him God-speed in his mission on the other side of the Atlantic."

Seizure of a Supposea Saver.—Inc senconor Merchant, Slow, for Corsica, left this port yesterday, and after proceeding some six miles outside of Sandy Hook, was overhauled by the steamship Satellite, having on board the U. S. Marshal's deputics, who seized her as a slaver. She was towed back to the city, and now lies in Buttermilk channel, under the guns of the U. S. Revenue Cutter.—N. Y. paper.

[Captain Rynders, by acting in a very adroit mancapain Rynders, by acting in a very acroit manner, succeeded in overhauling this vessel. He vehemently expresses his determination to break up the
slave-trade, and says he will let those who are opposed
to him understand that, although he will catch a
"nigger" if called upon, in the discharge of his duty,
he will go a —— sight further to catch a slaver, because the game is bigger, and he is particularly fond
of cruising down the bay.]

Valuable Property on the Wing.—Twenty-two slaves, as we are informed, recently escaped from a Southern city, barreled up. They passed safely out to sea, when the barrels were unheaded, and they came safely to New York, where they took different directions for the land where Dred Scott decisions cannot reach them. Six of them, a mother and five children, came this way. In Thompsonville, upwards of \$30 were raised for them, and in this city they obtained funds to carry them as far as Suspension bridge. They were a hard looking set, and appeared as if they had been barreled up through the winter, but the children were bright, and will make the Canada woods ring one of these days.—Springfield (Mass.) Rep., Friday.

Clinching the Nails .- Louisiana has passed the fol-

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assemact, no slave shall be emancipated in this State. Approved March 6, 1857."

postage stamp.

The A prospectus has been issued for a new journal in New York, to be called the Southern Herald. It is to advocate the interests of the South and Slavery, and post Southern buyers respecting the opinions of the New York merchants. Is it possible that there are no trusty Southern journals already established in New York?

postage stamp.

For GIVE HIM A CHANCE.—A colored young man of good family and character desires to learn the art of shoemaking. Any one who can afford such an opportunity will please address WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

Selling a Man at Auction in Illinois.—The Sheriff of St. Clair county advertises a negro man for sale at public auction, he being guilty of the 'high misdemeanor' of having come into the State of Illinois and remaining there for ten days, for which offence he was fined \$50, as provided by the Black Law of 1853, and in default of paying which fine, the Sheriff of the county in which he was found is directed to sell him to any body willing to pay the \$50.

Gov. Gorman, of Minnesota, has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature of that Territory for April 27th, "for the purpose of enacting such laws as may be deemed necessary to enable the people to form a State Constitution, preparatory to being admitted into the Union as a State."

Eveline Elmore, a beautiful danseuse in a New Orleans theatre, was returning to her residence late one evening last week, when she was seized by three ruffians, who carried her into a dark alley way, gagged and pinioned, and ther violated her person. The unfortunate girl is not expected to live.

Amos School.

Rev. and Ref. Rev.

Not a Citizen.—The Marshall Standard of Michigan says that a colored man was brought into a Justice Court in that town, on suspicion of debt, and plead that he was not a man, and that the Court had no jurisdiction of him, citing as authority the opinion Dred Scott case. The Court amended the plea.

African Exodus .- The Petersburg (Va.) Express

says:

"Our citizens are beginning to observe the unusual number of slaves that are constantly passing through Petersburg on their way South; and to the minds of many, the result appears inevitable that it will need but the work of ten or twenty years to clear Virginia completely of that part of her population. A company of one hundred passed through on Saturday."

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice, that the Fifth Yearly Meeting of the Progressive Friends of Pennsutania will convene in the Longwood meeting-house, Chester County, on the FIRST DAY, the 17th of Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o clock, A. M., and continue

time; to testify against every form of oppression and popular wickedness; to invigorate every noble and generous impulse, and every aspiration for purity and virtue; to speak words of encouragement, sympathy, and hope to the poor, the unfortunate, and the degraded, and to devise and execute plans for their relief. We accept, as expressing the spirit and purpose of our Association, these memorable words of Humboldt: 'The one idea which history exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness, is the idea of humanity—the noble endeavor to throw down all barriers erected between man by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of religion, country, and color, to treat the whole human race as one brotherhood, having one great object, the free development of our spiritual nature.'

To all whose hearts incline them to co-operate with us, in this spirit and for these objects, we extend a cordial and earnest invitation to meet with us at the time and place above named.

time and place above named.

Joseph A. Dugdale, Oliver Johnson, H. M. Darlington, Ruhaney Way, Thomas Garrett, Isaac Mendenhall, Philena Heald, William Bernard, John G. Jackson, Ruth Dugdale, Franklin Parlington, Josiah Wilson, Susanna Chambers, Hannah P. Hanway. Dinah Mendenhall Sarah M. Bernard, Rachel Wilson,

Ames Sanders. COMMUNICATIONS for the Meeting may be addressed JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, Hamorton, Chester Co., Pa., to OLIVER JOHNSON, Anti-Slavery Office, New

Hamorton, on the road leading to Kennett Square. Strangers are informed that a daily mail coach runs to the latter place from Wilmington, Del., passing directly by the meeting-house. The distance from Wilmington to Longwood is 13 miles. Between Philadelphia and Wilmington there is daily communication, both by railroad and steamboat.

If any person wishes for conveyance from Longwood to Wilmington, on the day previous to the Yearly Meeting, Thomas Garrett, of the latter place, will make provision for them, on reasonable terms, if written to in season.

PARKER PILLSBURY, an Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at WEY-MOUTH, on Sunday, May 3. Also, at PUTNAM, (Conn.) on Sunday, May 10.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver address on Temperance, before the Boston Total Ab-stinence Society, in the Mercantile Library Hall, in Summer street, on Sunday evening next, at half-past

WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ one hundred young and middle aged men to travel as agents through the New Englaed and Western States, to sell some new and valuable books, for which a ready sale is found. A capital of from five to ten dollars only will be required, and an agent can make from §5 to §15 per day; for some now engaged in the business are making twice that sum. All inforthe business are making twice that sum. All infor-mation can be had concerning the business by addres-sing B. F. G., of Worcester, Mass., and enclosing a

I S rapidly rising in favor, and a competent teacher of this art will supply a long-felt-want. Miss H. G. GUNDERSON, 16 Bradford street, offers her services in this department to Colleges, Academies, Schools, professional gentlemen, ladies, and all who wish to acquire a correct style of reading and speaking. Miss G. has permission to refer to the following

G. F. THAYER, Esq., late Principal of the Chauncy Hall School. Amos Baken, Esq., Principal of Chapman Hall

School.
Rev. J. W. Olmstead, Editor of the Watchman and Reflector.
Rev. C. T. Barnard, Warren St. Chapel.
Prof. H. B. Hackett, Newton Theological Seminary.
Prof. Alvah Hover,
Rev. O. P. Stearns, Newton Centre.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Philadelphia.
Rev. L. T. Beecher, D. D., Principal of Saratoga Female Seminary.

Boston, May 1, 1857. ly

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED!



but the work of ten or twenty years to clear Virginia completely of that part of her population. A company of one hundred passed through on Saturday."

Let Mr. Cyr, of Madawaska, addressed the House of Representatives at Augusta, on Monday, in the French language, at some length. This is a novelty in the Legislation of Maine.

Death of Dr. Scoresby.—Dr. Scoresby, the veteran of Arctic enterprise, died at Torquay, (England,) on the 21st of March, after a lingering illness. Science, loses a great deal by his death.

Let Mr. Ransom White, of East Hartford, Conn., last week dug 102 black snakes out of one hole on his farm, the aggregate weight of which was over ninety pounds.

farm, the aggregate weight of which was over ninety pounds.

\*\*For Alex. Mullinix murdered his wife at the breakfast table, in Putnam county, Ohio. The young couple had been married just three weeks.

The Boston Times has been united with the Boston Herald, and thus passes out of existence as a distinct journal.

disease, affecting the Eye, for more than sixty years past.

No charge for advice, nor any fee demanded of the poor. A 'Book of Information' respecting these celebrated Remedies, and the Author's New Method of Cure by pure Nutrition, in all forms of disease without drugs, (every man his own doctor) will be sent to you, for 1 dime, post free! Address, LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

M1 4w

The lobster trade of Provincetown, last year, amounted to 332,000 lobsters, which were sold for \$9280.

A NEW PRUIT AND PLOWER CATA-

work, entitled Christianity in the Kitchen.

WITH description and prices of all Trees and Plants needed in the Garden, Lawn, Orchard, the names of all the liquor dealers in two streets of that city for the last fifteen years. There were sixty-seven in all, of whom fifty-three were dead, and forty-six of whom died drugk.

LOGUE, POR 1857.

WITH description and prices of all Trees and Green House, Vinery or Nursery, with the latest nov-clitics, will be forwarded on application. Carriage of all packages paid to Boston or New York.

B. M. WATRON

AVERS' SELF-ACTING

## FARM WELL.

OR APPARATUS FOR CATTLE To Draw Water for Themselves.

To Draw Water for Themselves.

THIS apparatus is designed for pastures, yards, and all places where a stream of water is not accessible. By means of a platform properly adjusted in front of the watering-trough, the weight of the animal is made to draw water from the well on approaching it to drink. It is simple in construction, not likely to get out of order, and cannot fail to recommend itself to farmers as an important labor-saving machine, dispensing with all the trouble of pumping or drawing water by hand power. A sheep will raise the bucket with water in propertion to his weight, taking a little more time to accomplish it. A horse, or other heavy animal stepping upon the platform, the bucket instantly rises and discharges its contents into the trough, and, as he steps off, drops back into the well, to be filled ready for the next comer. By this means, animals can be left by themselves in the most distant pastures, without any care on attention on the part of the owner, other than to dig a good well; and so long as there is a supply of water in it, there can be no difficulty in the way of the animals supplying themas there is a supply of water in it, there can be no difficulty in the way of the animals supplying them-

difficulty in the way of the manner resolves.

The undersigned is proprietor of the patent right to this invention for Worcester County, and is prepared to dispose of individual rights on favorable terms. Also, proprietor's grant for the sale of State, County, or Town rights.

ALVIN WARD.

Ashburnham, April 20, 1857.

The undersigned have carefully examined the Self-Acting Farm Well, as put in operation by Mr. Alvin Ward, of Ashburnham, and cheerfully give our testimony to its excellent adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed. Its operation is simple, and the apparatus easily constructed, cheap and durable. It must, we think, form a very acceptable and labor-saving addition to the conveniences of every farm-yard where running water is not easily obtained, and a valuable means of providing water in pastures where the supply is not permanent. the supply is not permanent.

A. GREEN, E. GARFIELD, A. R. SMITH, J. H. FAIRBANKS,

J. L. JOSLIN. Fitchburg, Jan. 19, 1857.

NEW MALVERN  ${f WATER-CURE},$ WESTBORO', MASS.

from the Railroad station nearly one and s half miles, is beautifully located on elevated ground, amid the highly cultivated lands of an agricultural district. The house is large and the rooms numerous,

amid the highly cultivated lands of an agricultural district. The house is large and the rooms numerous, and it has an excellent hall for gymnastics and recreation. The water, which, for purity and softness, is rarely equalled, is conveyed to the building by wood conduits, and thus escapes metalic oxydation. The bath rooms and appurtenances are ample and commodious, and in the regulation of temperature as well as general arrangements, the establishment offers superior facilities for winner or summer treatment. Its hygienic and 'out of door' influences are superior. The hard, dry roads, with convenient grades, the 'wild wood' groves, a romantic lake, (Great Chauncy,) upon the Northern shore of which, high perched, are the symmetrical and magnificent buildings of the Reform School; the exquisite landscape scenery from Raymond Hill, with the dry and exhilarating atmosphere, all combine to rouse the exhausted energies of patients suffering from chronic disease. To make the Cure still more inviting, the proprietor, in addition to the 'old elms,' has transplanted into its grounds more than one hundred and fifty forest trees, some of large growth, &c. It is the desire and intention of those interested, to make this truly a appract

some of large growth, &c. It is the desire and inten-tion of those interested, to make this truly a BETREAT FOR INVALIDS, where every proper influence shall be made to do its appropriate work of restoration. Persons desiring additional information, will please address the resident physician, Dr. J. H. HERO, or the consulting physician, DR. GEORGE HOYT, of Boston, 77 Bedford street, who visits the institution semi-weekly, and attends to calls in the city and coun-try.

April 10.

HOPEDALE HOME SCHOOL, For Children & Youth of both Sexes.

THIS School is located in the pleasant and quiet village of Hopedale, Milford, Mass., within two hours' ride of Boston, Worcester and Providence,—a place admirably fitted for an Educational Institution which is designed to combine with intellectual training proper attention to the physical health and comfort, and a watchful regard to the moral and social cul fort, and a watchful regard to the moral and social culture of those who may share its privileges and oppotunities. Its success, since it has been under the
perintence of its present Principals, together v
their former experience, and general qualificatio
the position they occupy, increases the hope av
belief that they may prove themselves worthy
confidence and patronage, not only of their inbut of the friends of a true and comprehensive education, and of the public at large.

tion, and of the public at large.

The design of this School is to educate in the highest and best sense of the term; to exalt substance above show, attainment above accomplishment, meritabove appearance, being above seeming; to make neither parrots, puppets, nor pedants, but thinkers; to aid in the formation of a symmetrical, harmonious, substantial character; to fit its pupils for any truly honorable calling, and for solid usefulness in life. Hence, the superficialities, mockeries, and shams, that so often characterize popular and fashionable boarding schools, will be studiously avoided, and thoroughness rather than extent—quality rather than quantity—will be carefully regarded.

Parents and Guardians desirous of finding a pleasant above show, attainment above accomplishment, merit

carefully regarded.

Parents and Guardians desirous of finding a pleasant and comfortable HOME for their children or wards while prosecuting their studies, where they will be well cared for, and kindly treated—where they will be removed from the evils and temptations of com removed from the evils and temptations of common society, and from the corrupting power of prevailing wickedness—where they will be nurtured in virtue, humanity and pure religion, will find here an unusually favorable opportunity of realizing their wishes.

As this Institution is thoroughly Reformatory and Progressive in its purpose and spirit, it must necessarily rely to a very great extent upon the friends of Reform and Progress for its prospective and support

Reform and Progress for its prosperity and support. To all such, its claims and merits are respectfully and

To all such, its claims and merits are respectfully and confidently submitted.

To those desiring it, the names of persons who have had children or wards at the School, and of others competent to judge in the matter, will be given, on application, for purposes of reference and particular information. The next,--Summer Term,--of this Institution

will commence on Wednesday, April 15, 1857, and continue twelve and a half weeks.

For further information and particulars, see large Circular—to be obtained by addressing either of the Principals., Hopedale, Milford, Mass. WILLIAM S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE HAYWOOD, American March 13. Swis3wos

'It is not Good for man to be Alone.'

'The Old Physician' Again. HIS NEW WORK IS NOW READY, THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY

OF Courtship & Marriage,

Designed as a companion to that excellent boo THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

The following is the Table of Contents of the first Part of this unique book :--art or this unique book:—

Char. I. Is Marriage a Duty?

II. Nature and Design of Marriage.

III. How the ends of Marriage are to be secured, or Rational Courtship.

IV. The Philosophy of being in Love.

V. At what Age should we Marry?

VI. On Equality in Marriage.

VII. Are Second Marriages desirable?

VIII. The Perpetuity of Marriage.

Part II. contains 32 chapters under the countyles.

Part II. contains 32 chapters under the general head

PROPER QUALIFICATIONS FOR MARRIAGE, treated in the inimitable style for which 'The Old Physician' is justly celebrated. In one vol. 18 mo. Price, 75 cents.

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## POETRY.

From the Free Presbyterian THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH. Go, now, our Southern lords, thin out your slaves! We've given you the free land of the West, For a new home in which to live and grow.

Erect the whipping-post, the auction-block; Go, sell and buy, and by your trade grow rich. That land was free, free as the air of heaven : The savage kept it free; yes, even he Watched with a jealous eye his sacred home Our Fathers loved it, too, and long ago They made a solemn vow that it should be The home of freemen, that no menial blood Should ever stain its soil. But that is past; Our masters have commanded us to yield, Given us bribes, and threatened their fierce wrath If we refuse; and dare we meet their threats? And dare we act like meu, and tell them nay? Ah, no! Our dastard race has learned to cringe; We've done it oft, and it comes easy now. Our backs are supple, and upon our brow

Come, Southern nobles, take our rich domain; We give it all to you, and only ask That our base sons may labor side by side With your base slaves, while we, like spaniels, lick The lordly foot that spurns us with disdain. Oh! 'tis a NOBLE thing to bow the knee, And lift the suppliant eye, and clasp the hands, And in submissive tones entreat a place To lodge in our own mansion, while we wait Like monkey in suspense for dainty crumbs, To fill our craven maws!

Come, plant your slaves on Pennsylvania's soil; Come to our hearth-stones, we have yielded now; We'll give you of the best our stores afford, And when you've feasted till you're satisfied. We'll take our places round the board you left, And with your menials clean the half-picked bones You want your negro whipped? Give me the lash, Tell me to strike, how often and how hard, And not until you say 'enough,' will I Lay down the gory whip; and if I fail To do your bidding well, then flog me too; I'll bear it like a cur, and crouch to him Who strikes the bardest blow! Taney shall occupy the White House next :-Yes! place him on the track, and we'll huzza Till our exhausted lungs can do no more. Or if your favorite Judge desires a crown, And you, our Southern lords, should give it him. Then will we raise the shout, 'God save the king!'

What more? For now we wish to show our loyalty :-Our fathers have been senseless, stubborn men; They long resisted you; but we, their sons, Will amply make amends. Now only ask, And we will give; but speak, and we'll obey; A nod, a single look be our command-A single smile our pay. We only ask one favor at your hand: We crave it as a boon-we claim no rights But that we may forget that we are slaves; Just let us labor where the stripes and stars Float in the breeze above : then, at our toil, We'll look up where our flag in glory waves, And fancy we are free! Mercer, (Pa.) April, 1857.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one Earth's wrongs are smitten, One by one its errors fall : One by one are carved and written Truth's great triumphs over all; One by one the dreary places
Glow with green and gush with light; One by one God's finger traces oons and stars upon the Night.

One by one are rent and riven All the links of hell's hot gyves ; One by one the chords of heaven Gently, strongly clasp our lives; One by one Earth's bitter weanings Leave us nearer to the skies; One by one Life's higher meanings Break like sunlight on our eyes.

O, the weary months of sorrow-O, the long and solemn years! O, the yearning for the morrow, That should give us joy for tears! O, the wrestling heart's great anguish ! O, the wasting of the frame-And the love that could not languish, And the spirit tinged with flame!

Let it pass: the blessed throbbing Of the purple heart of morn Drew its pulses from the sobbing Midnight-sitting in her scorn : And the calm soul's higher thirsting. And the light of truer eyes; These are but the upward bursting Of the seeds of sacrifice.

Therefore, though the iron shackle Clasp and clench the writhing spheres; Though the red fires flame and crackle, Through the gastly shuddering years: Though the green Earth weep unshaven. And the thick mildew blast the Sun-Still shall all, save Man and Heaven, Pass and perish, one by one

SPRING IS COMNG.

Spring is coming! Spring is coming! Don't you hear her in the rills, Tripping gayly o'er the valley, Flying o'er the sunny hills? Nature leaps to meet her coming. With her teeming, babbling throng; Gladsome Spring! with joy we greet thee, With a cheerful voice of song

Spring is coming ! Spring is coming ! She is in the Southern breeze; Merrily the birds are singing Matins in the forest trees, Modest violets are springing From the gladsome earth the while. And the butter-cups and daisies Greet her with a lover's smile.

Spring is coming! Spring is coming! Tiny leaflets venture out: Torrents, that for months have slumbered. Hasten seaward, with a shout. Wanton breezes kiss the flowers, Butterflies are on the wing, Birds have set the day to marry, And invited guests to sing.

Spring is coming ! Spring is coming ! Joyous beats the pulse of life; Weary ones, almost desponding, Start anew to meet the strife, Nature's bosom throbs with pleasure; Spring has set the captive free : Earth, with all her teeming millions, Chaunts the song of jubilce!

A WISH.

From a cross neighbor and a sullen wife, A pointless needle and a broken knife; From suretyship, and from an empty purse, A smoking chimney and a jolting horse; From a dull razor and an aching head; From a bad conscience and a buggy bed; A blow upon an elbow and a knee-From each of these may I continue free.

# The Liberator.

from its earliest day. It was born in blood. Pro- server, a religious (Presbyterian) paper of this city. from its earliest day. It was born in blood. Pro-fessedly a Christian government, for its emblem it took not the helpless lamb, but a bird of prey; and the first scream of the young caglet was for blood; and its young ones have gorged and fattened upon lits young ones have gorged and fattened upon the blood of the Indians, the Africans and the Mexi- and the divine right of man to rule over and bring

there no way of escape from the thraldom of slavery but through bloodshed? To me it seems not, for this reason: Christ, or 'Peace on earth, good will to men,' is the life-giving element of the anti-slavery effort; consequently, the conflict is between Christ and the powers of darkness. In this warfare, Truth alone is the all-conquering weapon. Christ bears witness Blackwell and Lucy, knows that this is most em but, dying, he conquered; for he rose triumphant.

So now in the nineteenth century he makes his advent here, not in the form of an individual, but in the form of Humanity in the cause of the crushed, bleed-true that she protested 'against all the laws ing slave. He has come to his own professed people, wedlock.' It but they know him not; he is born in our midst, against perpetual marriage. They mutually properly and against the laws that merged the right of but they know him not; he is born in our midst, and angels sing at his birth, but Herod seeks to behead him; he preaches the gospel of the kingdom of God, peace and good will, but he is rejected of the chief priests and rulers, and he must suffer many things, and be delivered into the hands of the Gentiles to the chief priests and rulers. They mutually properly—the laws that merged the right of property—the right of personal identity, and nearly every other right, into that of the husband—a protect, it may be, we think was, useless, but certainly one which should not lead a grave doctor of divinity to utter falsehoods. If Lucy cannot be met by fair argument, let our clerical friends be at least gold.

must suffer many things of this generation, and be crumust suffer many things of this generation, and be cru-on a sofa, after having given Mr. Blackwell his bill of divorce. Moses (we hope the Dr. don't believe Let the disciples understand, lest when it comes to pass in the re-appearance of spirits,) appears to her, and their hearts should be overwhelmed with sorrow, that says :-

quake; for Christ shall rise again.

the body, see where it is laid, watch the sepulchre, same.' and announce the resurrection.

Two days after the above was written, THE LIBERAron of Jan. 9 and 16, to which then I did not have access, was put into my hand, and in the report of the Anti-Slavery Festival, my attention was arrested by incidents corroborative of the views here expressed.

The report says, that you 'read a printed card of 1837,'

The report says, that you 'read a printed card of 1837,' and negroes. He does, perhaps.

Solvery Society] will be held over the stable, &c. Christ of to fugitive slaves, he makes an 'angel of the Lord' the nineteenth century, and Christ of Judea, both appear and say:born in a stable! Reading the history of the Anti-

should not see it; that they should fail to discover that the same causes now will produce the same results as the same causes now will produce the same results as slave shall not flee from his master? anciently, that the same crimes will be visited with similar retribution. It would be very gratifying to talk in this wise take a more cheering view of the prospects of this nation; but she has shed the blood of prophets and saints, and the prediction is, 'Blood shall be given her that if he was a slaveholder when he became a Chris-

nounce it an incorrigible sinner. But there is hope We have quoted enough to show what Mr. Ro nounce it an incorrigible sinner. But there is hope in the end for the Church. When Christ hangs on the cross between two malefactors, Church and State, one will revilingly say, 'If thou be Christ, save thyself and us'; but the Church, hanging on the cross by the side of her crucified Lord, humbled, will say, 'Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom.' The crucl soldiers will break the legs of both the malefactors, and she, a penitent cripple, will enter the malefactors, while the State will go to its own place.

We have quoted enough to show what Mr. Ross is aiming at; he wants to prove the divine right of everything in society, as it is now, especially the divine right of white men to make slaves of women and 'niggers.' If he does not give the Mormons a strong argument for polygamy, we are greatly mistaken. We really regret that such things find their way into religious papers; but, as no political one would risk its reputation by admitting them, they must look somewhere else for a kindly reception. Paradise, while the State will go to its own place.

Кімовново', (N. Y.) April 20, 1857. KINGSBORO', (N. Y.) April 20, 1857.

Dear Garrison: Our esteemed friend, Lucy N.
Coleman, in her article in The Liberator of April
17, seems to think the Spiritualists of Waukegan, and
17 seems to think the Spiritualists of Waukegan, and other places, to be in possession of an undue amount boring towns of Sanbornton and No of heat, being in a hot-bed. Pro-slavery men and to the happy exception. A reliable of heat, being in a hot-bed. Pro-slavery men and women stigmatize all true abolitionists as being in a hot-bed of fanaticism; but, from my stand-point, I cannot discover any unnatural heat about either. In my view, it is but natural warmth which life imparts to all who are not too one-sided to investigate those subjects which so deeply affect our entire being. If Lucy, or any other uncompromising Abolitionist, will have the goodness to call at this place on errands of love for the slave, they will find that all true Spiritulaiists are the slaves' best friend; and should any thing short of the broadest humanity and brotherhood, they would by us be treated as 'blind leaders of the lind.'

D. N. BROWN.

Softing Owns of Scalorith Beauty Scale in the happy exception. A reliable correspondent sends us the following as a veritable, verbatim extract from a Fast Day sermon, delivered at Sanborn and Currier, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven! We commend a special perusal of its liberal and enlightened sentiments to all like-minded Christians wherever scattered abroad. Here is the extract:—I have taken particular pains to see with what kind of reading the families were supplied where I have visited, both in Sanbornton and Northfield. And I find on the parlor table, were should be seen the happy exception. A reliable correspondent sends us the following as a veritable, verbatim extract from a Fast Day sermon, delivered at Sanborn tract from a Fast Day sermon, delivered at Sanborn tract from a Fast Day sermon, delivered at Sanborn to sends us the following as a veritable, verbatim extract from a Fast Day sermon, delivered at Sanborn to the happy as Methodist clergyman named Currier, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-sever! I have the goodness to all like-minded Christians wherever scattered abroad. Here is the extract:—

I have taken particular pains to see with what kind of reading the families were supplied

THE SERVING CLASSES-ANOTHER CHAM-PION.

All our readers are aware that the 'Advoca-THE CRISIS IN WHICH WE LIVE.

HAMPTON, (N. H.) April 16, 1857.

Mr. Garrison:

In the last twenty-five years, the question has often been asked, Can the Slave Power of this nation be subdued, and the slaves gain their freedom in any these subjects, and as fully appreciate any movement that has for its object the bettering of the subjects, and as fully appreciate any movement that has for its object the bettering of the subjects. subdued, and the slaves gain their freedom in any other way than by a bloody revolution? Various conjectures have been raised, and foreboding fears entertained by those who sympathized with the slave, and many who entertained no special sympathy for the colored bondman could not escape the conviction that crimes of such magnitude as the treachery and oppression of this nation must inevitably be visited with a righteous retribution.

Alarmed, they have tried to calculate the probabilities or possibilities of escape. The answer to their inquiries is to be found in the fearful developments of the Slave Power, and the disposition of the people to resist or submit to it.

A remnant, whose eyes are anointed to see the heavens opened with the throne of God in the midst, and the angels standing round about the throne, have accepted their mission, sounded their trumpets, and, are that has a garment, or his way of the religion covers him as a garment, or his condition of women, or any other class of individuals, whose whole treatment looks, at the present time, as if societ he bettering of the condition of women, or any other class of individuals, whose whole treatment looks, at the present time, as if societ he bettering of the condition of women, or any other class of individuals, whose whole treatment looks, at the present time, as if societ he bettering of the condition of women, or any other class of individuals, whose whole treatment looks, at the present time, as if societ he bettering of the condition of women, or any other class of individuals, whose whole treatment looks, at the present time, as if societ he bettering of the condition of women, or any other class of individuals, whose whole treatment looks, at the present time, as if societ he bettering of the condition of women, or any other class of individuals, whose whole treatment looks, at the present time, as if societ he bender as if societ he bender one grand and general conspiracy against them. In a recent number, we called particular attention to the

heavens opened with the throne of God in the midst, and the angels standing round about the throne, have accepted their mission, sounded their trumpets, and, with the sharp two-edged sword, have aimed a deadly wound at the beast.

Others have sought to avoid impending ruin by the power of the ballot-box. They see that slavery is of the devil, and that Christ is in the Anti-Slavery movement; therefore they would come and take him by force, and make him king; they would fain inaugurate him President of the United States, secure an anti-slavery government and administration; then slavery would be abolished, and liberty protected by law. But do they understand that this is not the manner of Christ's kingdom?

Admitting, as many claim, that this is the best government that the world has ever yet seen, its palpable defects indicate the necessity for a better; its history has been marked with treachery and blood from its earliest day. It was born in blood. Project the proposed reforms, and their efforts to carry them out. We have been deady their proposed reforms, and their efforts to carry them out. We have been deary distrust of any man, whether religion covers him as a garment, or his clamoring disregard of everything sacred proves him of vulgar and coarse texture, who will take every occasion to revile and belittle the worth of women. We alike despise the dignitary of the church, who writes or preaches long homilies to prove that woman should be a subject instead of an equal, and the low grog-shop vulgar man, who has no word, except that of derision and abuse for his mother, sisters, or wife. Indeed, the ideas of the bar-room philosopher have been, as a general thing, handed down from the church, where he, in his young and innocent days, had been taught to look upon woman as an inferior. We despise the man, we have been led to this train of thought by looking over the last number of the Christian Obsidered and the course of a series of letters to Rey. Albert

cans, and now she clenches her talons and the state into servitude that other despised class—women. beak into her own free-born subjects in Kansas.

But the question still forces itself upon us. Is our readers a specimen of what he says of Lucy Stone. Here it is:—

blackwell and Lucy, knows that this is most emphatically bearing false witness against his neighbour, he dies. Eighteen hundred years ago, he dwelt on earth in the form of a man, preached the gospel to the poor, liberty to the captive, rebuked the pharisaical professors, closed up the old dispensation, and introduced the new. He came to his own people, who had long been looking for him, and they knew him not, but rejected him, and delivered him up to die; but, dying, he conquered; for he rose triumphant.

As to the protest, we thought it rather a use is not true that she protested al marriage. They mutually prothings, and be delivered into the hands of the Gentiles to be crucified between two thieves, the Church and the State.

Let the abolitionists, those who are laboring for the liberation of the enslaved and the redemption of the world, understand this, that Christ whom they preach must suffer many things of this generation, and be cru-

their hearts should be overwhelmed with sorrow, that it is crucifixion first, then a triumphant resurrection—
'martyrdom to-day, victory to-morrow.'

The decision of the Supreme Court looks very much like Christ being delivered up to Pilate. Pi!ate, upon examination, can find no fault in him; would perhaps like to set him free; but will he release him? Nay; the people will cry, 'Not this man, but Barabbas.' Where there is a Christ on earth, there will by fixed laws be a Herod, a Judas, a Pilate; therefore let not the disciples be discouraged when darkness covers the whole land, and the rocks rend, and the mountains the whole land, and the rocks rend, and the mountains are it is fit in the Lord; children, obey your parents in But in that dark hour, 'the disciples forsook him and fled.' Will it be so now? We trust there will be found a few women standing by the cross to embalm makes that rule the same—and that submission the

> We have not time nor disposition to bandy texts ONE OF THEM. with the Doctor, for we know their unending variety when in the hands of a man who wants to make ' the name of God fence about all crimes with

Slavery movement, how can we fail to see that now, as really as then, Herod sought the young child to destroy him?

The analogy between the Christ of the Present and the Past is so close, that it is marvellous that those who entertain a profound reverence for the Bible

Head of the Anti
Ye slaves, return unto your masters, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and submit yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto their hands. I sent your fathers, and yourselves unto the your fathers, and yourselves unto the y

He makes Paul appear to Rev. Albert Barnes, and

to drink, for she is worthy.'

Some of the anti-slavery friends have labored zealously with the Church, and have been ready to pronounce it an incorrigible sinner. But there is here.

But there is here a slavenoider when he became a Christian, he could not continue, consistently, to be a slave
owner and a Christian—that if he did so continue, he
would not be in good standing, but an offender in the
Church?'

reception

### From the N. H. Independent Democrat. 'THE PURE MILK.'

and 'nightly depredations.' Fortunate man! The thing to see and understand which,

'Prophets and kings have waited long,
And died without the sight—'
hath been graciously vouchsafed to you. What shall be done with the N. Y. Tribune, Independent Democrat and Olive Branch, after this discovery of the devout Mr. Currier, we cannot tell. Perhaps it is not of much consequence. But as for Mr. Shakespeare and Mrs. Sigourney, we do hope they will be spared one year longer; if haply they may repent of their evil influence, and do works meet for repent ance. Will Mr. Currier be so kind as to pray that, above all, the gigantic sin of 'orchard robbing' be not laid to their charge?

From the Boston Journal of April 8. The case of Rev. Mr. Kalloch has terminated a was anticipated, in the jury failing to agree upon a verdict. They stood eight for acquittal, to four for conviction, and the case now stands appealed to the

conviction, and the case now stands appealed to the bar of public opinion.

Individual opinion will be formed upon the guilt or innocence of Mr. Kalloch, and the public mind will be divided. But the legitimate office of public opinion in this case is to decide whether Mr. Kalloch is left by the trial in such a position that he can again occupy his pulpit, and be recognized as a guide to the church in religion and morality. To decide this, is to pass on the weight of presumptive evidence in favor of his guilt or innocence. For our evidence in favor of his guilt or innocence. For our own part, we do not hesitate to say, that while the previous high character of Mr. Kalloch has left in previous high character of Mr. Kalloch has left in our mind a doubt which we would gladly cherish, the evidence of guilt is too weighty to be flippantly set aside or lightly regarded. Against any other man in the community but a minister of the gospel, or one whose social position and purity of character would almost preclude the belief that he could be guilty of such a crime, the evidence would have been considered conclusive. The fact that Mr. Kalloch wrent to the Lochmerz House in the first in loch went to the Lechmere House in the first in-stance, at least an hour before the lecture commenced, to read a lecture which he had repeatedly delivered; his declining an invitation to take tea with the Rev. Mr. Holland, and ordering a fire built in a private room, when he must have known that with the temperature below zero out of doors, the room would not be warmed before the time to leave doubted that the a prominent advocate of temperature, violated his professions by drinking at a public bar;—all these facts, which are not denied, form a strong chain of circumstantial evidence to sustain the direct and positive proof of guilt. We must add to these circumstances another which cannot but have great weight, and that is, that no affidavit was offered from the lady who was implicated with Mr. Kalloch, and who of all others was the most important witness. These are some of the prominent points in the presumptive evidence. We need not receive the direct and residue testimous II was in review the direct and positive testimony. It was in the main clear and consistent with itself, and with the circumstances of the visit of Mr. Kalloch to the Lechmere House. It was not shaken in any essential particular. The reputation of the witnesses for

ruth and veracity was not impeached. In the face of this conflicting evidence, we would gladly believe Mr. Kalloch to be innocent, although of many whose opinions are worthy of respect, the unfavorable impression which has been made by the celebrating his victory. He thanked his church peratively demand his withdrawal, while such a step would be no concession of guilt. We trust that no injudicious counsels will be suffered to outweigh the very thankful.—Providence Post. dictates of propriety and discretion.

It is not to be denied, that one circumstance in shall not condemn Mr. Kalloch for their proper use, if he were a sick man. But it is to be considered upon what errand Mr. K. went to East Cambridge, and to many other places in our own and other States. It was on an extra professional service. He

him, but it is no less true that there are scrious, weighty doubts of his innocence in the minds of many, and, so far as we can learn, in the minds of weighty doubts of his innocence in the minds of many, and, so far as we can learn, in the minds of the most and the best people in the community; and any man who occupies a Christian Pulpit owes something to the deep-scated convictions of the people around him. For one we are free to say, that so far as we are enlightened on the evidence elicited, we should not have been willing to convict him, had we been a juror, and yet, the balance of probabilities seems in our mind decidedly against him; and this is the condition of mind in which most of the people are, with whom we have conversed on the subject. Now a minister has no moral right to disregard the convictions of the community around him. When the better portion of the public regard a minister as the better portion of the public regard a minister as the better portion of the church he pro-

far as to set uside the whole matter of the main charge against him, and then we believe it his duty to vacate the Pulpit. Granted that he is innocent of the ure in his estimated value of the slave population.

Published by G. & C. Sold by all booksellers. April 10.

And in the sitting room where the reading is more common, instead of the Bible, Zion's Herald, or the Christian Advocate and Journal, are seen the N. Y. Tribune, the Independent Democrat, and the Olive Branch, the worst of all.

While your children are furnished with such reading, it is no wonder that your orchards are robbed, and all manner of nightly depredations are committed.

We have not the happiness of knowing this very reverend gentleman, whose philosophical mind has thus philosophically dived into the maelstrom of evil, and brought up from its half fabulous depths the seminal deposits whence germinate the two great the seminal deposits whence germinate the two great is calculated to injure others so much, he the seminal deposits whence germinate the two great evils of our day and generation—' orehard-robing' and 'nightly depredations.' Fortunate man! The thing to see and understand which,

> inent member of another sect. We sympathize ardently with the moral position that Mr. Kalloch theoretically occupied, and we lament with far more theoretically occupied, and we lament with far more of sorrow than of anger over the stab his recreancy has dealt the cause of Temperance, especially. Already a popular alcoholic mixture appropriately bears his name, and the activity of his whole life cannot atone for the evil his bad example has caused. In view of all this we say, what we should say to our own brother or dearest friend—what we pray our dearest friend may say to us if from any cause we should ever occupy a similar position. Do not our dearest triend may say to us it from any causes we should ever occupy a similar position. Do not saddle your misfortunes—if you have not been guilty of crimes—on the church, or the ministry. Sufferlike a man the just penalty of your indiscretion and folly—if not wickedness—and leave the place you have stained by your imprudence, if you have not disgraced it by your depravity .- Gospel Banner.

What is the duty of a clergyman charged with crime, and not wholly acquitted by public senti-ment, in relation to continuing in his clerical office? 'There can be no doubt,' says a correspondent, 'that such an one can be more useful in some other 'that such an one can be more useful in some othe vocation. It is not enough that "he who ministers and serves the altar" is innocent before hi ters and serves the altar ; is innocent before his Maker; the sanctity of his office demands that, like Cæsar's wife, he should be free from the least taint of suspicion; otherwise his gown is degraded, and his ministry is made the occasion of scoffing and in-fidelity. Many good men, who have been unfortunately the subjects of public scandal, have volun-tarily chosen to retire from their pastoral work, that the church might not needlessly suffer with them with the temperature below zero out of doors, the room would not be warmed before the time to leave for the lecture room; the fact that after being shown into a bedroom with a lady not his wife, the impropriety of occupying such a room did not force itself upon his mind, and at least prevent them from returning to it after the lecture; the further fact that he did return to that bedroom, notwithstanding he had told Mr. Holland that he was in a hurry to get home, and when he was within twenty minutes drive of his own house, coupled with the acknowledgment that he, a prominent advocate of temperature below zero ut of doors, the view of the matter. The case of the Rev. E. K. Avery, a Methodist minister, who was charged with murder, is a case in point. In this case, there was not merely a majority of the jury in favor of acquitting the respondent, but he was fully acquitted, and, the deceased committed suicide. Yet the church, after again trying the case in ecclesiastical council, after again trying the case in ecclesiastical council, finding the respondent innocent, forbade him to continue in his clerical office. It cannot be doubted that the interdiction was wise, and in according to the first of the matter. The case of the Rev. E. K. selves. And the church has often taken the san

Mr. Kalloch and his friends have not made then Mr. Kanoen and his frends have not made themselves so supremely ridiculous since the story of his Lechmere spree came before the public, as they made themselves last Wednesday evening. That evening was selected for a donation party, in aid and honor of the whiskey-drinking priest; and the party 'came off' according to arrangements. The friends came off according to arrangements. The friend met at the Temple, and it was crowded with fash met at the Temple, and it was crowded with fashionables of both sexes. Mr. Kalloch made a speech—and a prayer. And the young ladies sang 'most beautifully.' While the 'conquering hero' was speaking, some smiled, and some cried, and tears, and rouge, and ringlets, and pearly teeth, and captivating leers, were admirably mixed up. The speech iiself, was just such a speech as we should have expected from an acquitted and triumphant 'short boy' in his club room, only it was decked out in such flowery language as the 'short boys' are not masters of. There was no humility in it. There was nothing in it to assure the hearer that the gladly believe Mr. Kalloch to be innocent, although to do so would ignore circumstantial evidence, the main points of which are admitted, of the strongest possible character. The belief in his guilt, we may safely say, is more general since the trial than before, and nothing but evidence of innocence of a positive character can now remove from the minds of many whose opinions are worthy of respect, the one of the sunny sides of his life, and felt only like celebrating his victory. He thanked his church and all the people for rallying around him so promptly, and making a lion of him. He did not believe, he said, in wearing a long face, nor in grieving over the disaster which had bappened to the religion he professed. His presence in the pulpit would be a continued reproach to the cause of religion. The interests of the church and the good of society imperatively demand his withdrawal, while such a step would be no concession of guilt. We trust that no

It is not to be denied, that one circumstance in connection with his visit to the public house has cast suspicion into many minds that, but for it, would have pronounced him guiltless. By his own admission, at a hotel of whose character and occupants he knew nothing, he called for and drank intoxicating liquors. He had been widely known as a temperance man, and an advocate of very strenuous measures for the suppression of the liquor traffic. And for such a man to call for whiskey, except under the extremest necessity, in such a place, is something more than an impropriety. We are not among those who believe that liquors are never necessary. With all our abhorrence of them as a beverage, we yet accept the common sentiment, that in some cases they are useful, if not indispensable. We shall not condemn Mr. Kalloch for their proper use, if he were a sick man. But it is to be considered upon what errand Mr. K. went to East Cambridge, and to many other places in our own and other We do not deem it advisable to express an opinion ministrations as a preacher of religion. Others m think differently, but such at present is our view

and to many other places in our own and other States. It was on an extra professional service. He alleges, and this is the only excuse for the act, that he needed stimulus to sustain him. But why perform those extra duties—why journey to distant places, even at earnest solicitations, to give addresses which his position as a pastor did not compel him to give, if he were constrained to gain strength for these extra duties by frequent application to the stimulating cup? It would have been far better for him to abandon the whiskey and the lectures to gether, and in his feebleness, limit himself to his wonted duties.

This single act has jeoparded his whole case. It has left him under suspicion, when otherwise he would have gone clear, and that single act in our estimation demands something more in the way of apology and confession than we have yet seen from Mr. Kalloch. And especially is this so, if the call for such drinks in the house in Cambridge was not the only or the first call of the kind. We believe then, Mr. K. to be innocent of the great charge, while at the same time, we grieve over and reprobate this unfortunate and admitted act. It will injure, if not entirely mar his influence as a public lecturer on temperance, unless by ample confession and repentance he restore himself again to public confidence.—Maine Temperance Journal.

We sincerely regret the determination that Rev. I. S. Kalloch has announced, of remaining in the Christian Ministry. It is true that the pury that tried the question of his goilt has not convicted him, but it is no less true that there are serious, weighty doubts of his innocence in the minds of many, and, so far as we can learn, in the minds of many, and, so far as we can learn, in the minds of many, and, so far as we can learn, in the minds of many, and, so far as we can learn, in the minds of winds.

Now a minister has no moral right to disregard the convictions of the community around him. When the better portion of the public regard a minister as an immoral man, he owes it to the church he professes to love, to Christianity, and to the ministry, not to embarrass them with his disabilities.

In the case of Mr. Kalloch, we are willing to go so the case of Mr. Kalloch, we are willing to go so for the case of Mr. Malloch, we are willing to go so for the case of Mr. Malloch, we are willing to go so for the case of Mr. Malloch, we are willing to go so for the case of Mr. Malloch, we are willing to go so for the case of Mr. Malloch, we are willing to go so for the case of Mr. Malloch, we are willing to go so for the case of Mr. Malloch, we are willing to go so for the case of Mr. Malloch, we are willing to go so for the case of Mr. Malloch, we are willing to go so for the case of Mr. Malloch and three case of Mr. Malloch and three years, \$2500. The Intelligencer gives the average prices of another lot of negroes, 15 in number, belonging to the estate of Mr. Duval, deceased, and sold by Finnin & Carr at \$715.33.—Texas Times.



## CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influ viscera to purify the blood an healthy action. They remove the stomach, bowels, liver, and other and, by restoring their irregular action to health, correst, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first earness of disease. An extensive trial of their, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such extile position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almane, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTINNESS.—Take one or two pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive labit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of Costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take mild does—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the hearthurn, bodyburn, and southurn of dysepsia will rapid disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cured.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bosels, which produces general depression of the spirits and
bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and
smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength are
FOR NERYOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, Pain
in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from four to eight
pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficienly, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't were
these and their kindred disorders because your stomach
FOR SCHOULT.

FOR SCROPULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all disc Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to kee bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon be diminish and disappear. Many dreadful there and have been healed up by the purging and purifying of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which eto saturate the whole system, have completely with their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect he Patients! your duty to society forbids that you shande yourself around the world covered with pies, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the clean diseases of the skin, because your system welcansing.

cleansing.
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